

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

OUR ADDRESS.

In presenting the first number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the British public, we would fain make a graceful entrée into the wide and grand arena, which will henceforth contain so many actors for our benefit, and so many spectators of our career. In plain language, we do not produce this illustrated newspaper without some vanity, much ambition, and a fond belief that we shall be pardoned the presumption of the first quality by realizing the aspirations of the last. For the past ten years we have watched with admiration and enthusiasm the progress of illustrative art, and the vast revolution which it has wrought in the world of publication, through all the length and breadth of this mighty empire. To the wonderful march of periodical literature it has given an impetus and rapidity almost coequal with the gigantic power of steam. It has converted blocks into wisdom, and given wings and spirit to ponderous and senseless wood. It has in its turn adorned, gilded, reflected, and interpreted nearly every form of thought. It has given to fancy a new dwelling-place, to imagination a more permanent throne. It has set up fresh land-marks of poetry, given sterner pungency to satire, and mapped out the geography of mind with clearer boundaries and more distinct and familiar intelligence than it ever bore alone. Art—as now fostered, and redundant in the peculiar and facile department of wood engraving—has, in fact, become the bride of literature; genius has taken her as its handmaid; and popularity has crowned her with laurels that only seem to grow the greener the longer they are worn.

And there is now no staying the advance of this art into all the departments of our social system. It began in a few isolated volumes—stretched itself next over fields of natural history and science—penetrated the arcana of our own general literature—and made companionship with our household books. At one plunge it was in the depth of the stream of poetry—working with its every current—partaking of the glow, and adding to the sparkles of the glorious waters—and so refreshing the very soul of genius, that even Shakspeare came to us clothed with a new beauty, while other kindred poets of our language seemed as it were to have put on festive garments to crown the marriage of their muses to the arts. Then it walked abroad among the people, went into the poorer cottages, and visited the humblest homes in cheap guises, and, perhaps, in roughish forms; but still with the illustrative and the instructive principle strongly worked upon, and admirably developed for the general improvement of the human race. Lastly, it took the merry aspect of fun, frolic, satire, and badinage; and the school of *Charivari* began to blend itself with the graver pabulum of Penny Cyclopædias and Saturday Magazines.

And now, when we find the art accepted in all its elements, and welcomed by every branch of reading into which it has diverged; now, when we see the spirit of the times everywhere associating with it, and heralding or recording its success; we do hold it as of somewhat triumphant omen, that we are, by the publication of this very newspaper, launching the giant vessel of illustration into a channel the broadest and the widest that it has ever dared to stem. We bound at once over the billows of a new ocean—we sail into the very heart and focus of public life—we take the world of newspapers by storm, and flaunt a banner on which the words “ILLUSTRATED NEWS” become symbols of a fresher purpose, and a more enlarged design, than was ever measured in that hemisphere till now.

The public will have henceforth under their glance, and within their grasp, the very form and presence of events as they transpire, in all their substantial reality, and with evidence visible as well as circumstantial. And whatever the broad and palpable delineation of wood engraving can be taught to achieve, will now be brought to bear upon every subject which attracts the attention of mankind, with a spirit in unison with the character of such subject, whether it be serious or satirical, trivial or of purpose grave.

And, reader, let us open something of the detail of this great intention to your view. Begin, *par exemple*, with the highest region of newspaper literature—the Political. Why, what a field! If we are strong in the creed that we adopt—if we are honest, as we pledge ourselves to be, in the purpose that we maintain—how may we lend muscle, bone, and sinew to the tone taken and the cause espoused, by bringing to bear upon our opinions, a whole battery of vigorous illustration. What “H.B.” does amid the vacillation of parties, without any prominent opinions of his own, we can do

with double regularity and consistency, and therefore with more valuable effect. Moreover, regard the homely illustration which nearly every public measure will afford:—your Poor-laws—your Corn-laws—your Factory-bills—your Income-taxes! Look at the field of public portraiture presented in your Houses of Legislature alone, and interesting to every constituency in the land. Open your police-offices, your courts of law, your criminal tribunals—all the pith and marrow of the administration of justice—you can have it broadly before you, with points of force, of ridicule, of character, or of crime; and if the pen be ever led into fallacious argument, the pencil must at least be oracular with the spirit of truth.

In the world of diplomacy, in the architecture of foreign policy, we can give you every trick of the great Babel that other empires are seeking to level or to raise. Is there peace? then shall its arts, implements, and manufactures be spread upon our page. The literature—the customs—the dress—nay, the institutions and localities of other lands, shall be brought home to you with spirit, with fidelity, and, we hope, with discretion and taste. Is there war? then shall its seat and actions be laid naked before the eye. No estafette—no telegraph—no steam-winged vessel—no overland mail, shall bring intelligence to our shores that shall not be sifted with industry, and illustrated with skill in the columns of this journal; and whether the cowardice of China or the treachery of Afghanistan be the theme of your abhorrence or resentment, you shall at least have as much historical detail of both as, while it gratifies general curiosity, shall minister to the natural anxieties at home of those who have friends and relations amid the scenes delineated and the events described.

Take another fruitful branch of illustration, the pleasures of the people!—their theatres, their concerts, their galas, their races, and their fairs! Again, the pleasures of the aristocracy—their court festivals, their *bals masqués*, their levees, their drawing-rooms—the complexion of their grandeur, and the circumstance of all their pomp!

In literature, a truly beautiful arena will be entered upon; for we shall not only, in most instances, have the opportunity of illustrating our own reviews, but of borrowing selections from the illustrations of the numerous works which the press is daily pouring forth, so elaborately embellished with woodcuts in the highest style of art.

In the field of fine arts—but let the future speak, and let us clip promise in the wing. We have perhaps said enough, without

condescending to the littleness of too much detail to mark the general outline of our design; and we trust to our readers and intelligence of our readers to imagine for us a great deal more than we have been able to crowd into the compass of an introductory leader. Moreover, we would strongly premise an expression of gratitude for all suggestions that may hereafter reach us, and assure our volunteers of these, that wherever there seems a possibility of acting upon them creditably, that course shall be taken with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

Here we make our bow, determined to pursue our great experiment with boldness; to associate its principle with a purity of tone that may secure and hold fast for our journal the fearless patronage of families; to seek in all things to uphold the great cause of public morality; to keep continually before the eye of the world a living and moving panorama of all its actions and influences; and to withhold from society no point that its literature can furnish or its art adorn, so long as the genius of that literature, and the spirit of that art, can be brought within the reach and compass of the Editors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.

By the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's boat *Caledonia*, off the Tower, on Tuesday evening, news has been brought of an immense conflagration which took place on Thursday morning, the 5th instant, at one o'clock, in that city. The district in which the fire broke out consists entirely of wood tenements, chiefly of five and six stories high, and covering an area of ground of about thirty to forty acres. The whole of the buildings on this large space have been totally consumed to the number of more than 1000. The fire was by some thought to have originated in the street known by the name of the Stein Twite, in the warehouse of a Jew, named Cohen, a cigar manufacturer, and who, upon good grounds, has been taken up on suspicion as the incendiary. The wind at the time blew a stout north-wester, causing the flames rapidly to spread; and proceeding in the direction of Roding's-market, and from thence to Delch-street, entirely consuming the whole of the following streets, among which is the Hoppen-market, and St. Nicholas Church, a fine stone fabric, and the handsomest in Hamburg. Grutz Twite, Cresson (back and end), Grasser-Burstah, Muhlen Brucke, Alte Borse, Bohnen Strasse, Monkedam Twite, Altwalle Strasse, Grosse und Klaine, Johannes Strasse, Nassewall (partially), Alter and Neur Jungferstley Berg, New Berg Strasse, St. Petrie Trichie, Kunigs Strasse, Greenhoff a Grasskiller (partially), Rathaus, Borsenhalle, Zuechhaus, Spinnhaus, and Detenwinsthaus, Schmidt Wassenkunst (Nue Bose), Zuechstrasse, Strasse, Kunst, Caulstrasse, Kobdam, Dullhaus, Sperort, and Steinstrasse.



View of the Conflagration of the City of Hamburg.

of one thousand Prussians were immediately marched into the town, and waggons and ammunition from the King of Hanover were brought down the Elbe to blow up the houses, and to stop the conflagration.

The principal houses and hotels, among which were the Exchange, Strait's Hotel, St. Peter's Church, the Post-office, the Bank, Spinnhaus's Hotel, and several others, with their costly property, have not a wreck left. The whole presents a mass of ruins fallen into the dykes which intersected the streets. Upwards of 100 lives have fallen a prey. Owing to the inadequacy of the engines, little could be effected, and the strenuous efforts of the people themselves were of no avail. At the time of its occurrence no water was procurable, owing to the tide being low, so that the street canals were dry. The following details by eye-witnesses of this awful devastation will enable our readers to form some idea of its progress. A correspondent of the *Times*, dating Thursday noon, writes thus:—

"This morning, at one o'clock, I was awake by the watchman in my district, the Neuenwall, near the Stadt-haus, springing his rattle and giving the alarm of fire, and at the same time heard the bells of the churches sounding the tocsin. On inquiry, I found the fire to have broken out in the Deichstrasse, in which a great number of warehouses are situated, and in which some of the first merchants of the place have their counting-houses. A number of engines were very soon on the spot, but, from the want of water, the tide having receded about this time, they were unable to stop the flames. Towards four o'clock several houses were burning fiercely, and also several warehouses stocked with articles of the most combustible matter; and so strong was the wind, that the firemen found it impossible to stem the torrent of flames. Since this period up to the present time, nearly fifty houses have been burnt, and there is nothing to be seen but men, women, and children leaving the houses, and endeavouring to save a small part of their furniture, which is being placed in the celebrated Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid churches in the city.

"One o'clock.—The flames are rapidly increasing. Fifteen houses in the Deichstrasse are completely burnt down. Among them, the counting-house of the celebrated firm of Parish and Co., whose grandfather transacted his business in it, of C. T. Bahre, Ross, Vidal and Co., L. Behrens and Son, and many others of great repute in the mercantile line, but which it is impossible to name here. Houses are being pulled down in the Hopfenmarkt to make room for the engines to play, and to prevent further progress, but to no purpose.

"Half-past one o'clock.—The Nicolai Church appears to be heated, and emits a degree of smoke rather alarming on the upper dome—water is being carried up, and the smoke increases.

"Two o'clock.—The dome and spire have caught fire.

"Three o'clock.—The firemen are compelled to leave the platform under the upper dome, which is in full flame.

"Four o'clock.—The fire increases on all sides, and the Hopfenmarkt, the Rodingsmarkt, the Deichstrasse, and the Stenstwich, present one complete mass of flame, to stem which the engines and firemen are prevented by the momentary fear of the falling down of the spire of the Nicolai Church and the bells.

"Half-past four o'clock.—I believe there never was a more awfully magnificent sight witnessed than the appearance of this beautiful structure, presenting one complete mass of fire, and surrounded by the houses in fearful flaming array, bidding defiance to human power to assuage.

"Five o'clock.—The most ancient of all the churches in Hamburg has lost its spire and upper dome, leaving a wreck of its former grandeur still burning.

"Six o'clock, p.m.—The wind has shifted suddenly to the S.W., and the fire is uncontrollable. The Hopfenmarkt, in which is situated three of the principal hotels of the place, and is the principal market for meat of every description, likewise for vegetables—in fact, the Covent Garden of Hamburg, and somewhat similarly arranged—is in full flames. In the midst of all is to be seen the burning ruin of the Nicolai Church, pouring forth volumes of fire, and emitting amidst the flames portions of furniture which people had been permitted to lodge within the building for security only three hours before the church took fire itself. The streets are crowded with carts, waggons, cabs, carriages, conveying people and goods away, and nothing but dreadful suspense is to be observed on all sides.

"Seven o'clock.—The Borsenhalle is nearly burnt down, and the flames spreading in all quarters. People have lost all hopes of seeing the fire got under, and nothing can be seen but people packing up their goods and leaving the city.

"Eight o'clock.—The Senate House on fire, which joins the Bank; the latter is said to be fire-proof. The Senate are doing all that men can be expected to do under such awful circumstances. They are to be seen on all sides encouraging the firemen, and seeing the poor people (hundreds of whom have now lost their all) placed with their families in security. Two of the senators have themselves been already burnt out, and, after merely seeing their families in security, have returned to their dreadful duty.

"Ten o'clock.—There are now 300 houses burnt down, and fears are entertained for the security of the Post-office and Hotel de Ville. A rumour is now spreading that the insurance companies have intimated they cannot pay the whole amounts insured for, from so fearful a sacrifice having been made.

"Twelve o'clock.—People seem frantic, and nothing is to be seen but goods in the public streets. The infirmary for the poor is opposite to the entrance of the court-yard in which I reside, and the master has received orders from the authorities to remove them away.

"Two o'clock.—The Neuenhall presents a picture of despair. My people are packing up whilst the house is covered with large flakes of fire from the opposite building.

"Five o'clock.—The fire has gained the Neuenhall, between which and the Burstah-street there is a very wide canal.

"Six to eight o'clock.—The wind having increased, has caused the whole of the Neuenhall to be cleared of its inhabitants, and the fire rages with furious violence. Up to the present time it is impossible to give any accurate account of the number of houses destroyed, but on a moderate estimation, I have no doubt there are 500, including the Old and New Exchange, only recently opened. Nor can I say what lives have been sacrificed, but from 40 to 50 is the number mentioned, seven of whom were sacrificed in nobly endeavouring to save the church, nor could they be brought away until it was too late for them to escape, from the immense height of the building which they had been vainly attempting to preserve. The Nicolai Church was upwards of 370 feet high.

"May 7, eleven o'clock.—The fire pursues the same destructive course, rather worse than better; and on all the roads leading away from the city are to be seen strings of carriages, waggons, and carts conveying the inhabitants and their furniture away. Houses are being continually blown up; and in this service there are Englishmen from the factory of Messrs. Gluchman and Busse, engaged under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, their manager. Explosions are continually sounding, yet the fire seems to increase, and where it will end God only knows. The loss is at present incalculable, and business of course cannot be thought of nor even entertained for days to come. There is scarcely a family in the place which has not suffered in some way or other."

Another correspondent, who dates up to Sunday last, writes thus—

"God only knows where the fire will end, and to his Divine interposition alone must the termination be left. All human power to control its fury has proved hitherto of no avail; and I may say, Hamburg has lost in forty-eight hours, already, that value in property which will take upwards of 100 years to replace; and there is now every appearance of the fire consuming nearly as much again, having taken so sudden a turn towards the Steinthor districts, where the houses are closely built together. On a rough calculation, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 sterling worth of property has been sacrificed up to this hour (twelve o'clock), and to describe the appearance of the flames is impossible. The picture of the destruction of Nineveh can alone give a somewhat adequate idea of the awful magnificence of the scene. The wind being from the west, and the night com-

pletely dark, and of a stormy appearance, renders the picture dreadful in the extreme; and that nothing short of Divine interposition can prevent the total destruction of at least one-half of the city, one-fourth of by far the best houses of the place, and many of them princely buildings in appearance, being already sacrificed to the flames. One-half of the population has left the place, and are seated in the surrounding villages and in the fields, and the utmost misery that can be fancied prevails throughout.

"Half-past twelve, May 7.—I and my friend have just returned from a tour throughout the whole scene of devastation. We passed through the Esplanade and Neuer Jungfernstieg again, and found that the wind, having changed from S.S.W. to W., had fortunately turned the direction of the flames towards the Jungfernstieg, and those sheds surrounding the St. Petri's Church. Only one house, therefore, in the line of the Gausemarkt has been burnt, and this has been prevented from communicating with the other houses by a good supply of water from the river Alster, and the blowing up of Solomon Heine's house and Streit's Hotel. At the further end of the Jungfernstieg the fire was all-powerful, and we saw the Belvedere Hotel, which had escaped up to twelve o'clock last night, in full flames, and in a line with it all the houses were burning. On the opposite side of the Neuer Jungfernstieg the Holy Dam is situated, and there the fire was raging to a fearful extent, and communicating with the Pferdemarkt, and thence through the narrow streets towards the Steinstrasse. The St. Petri's Church is still standing, but with little hope of being saved. The artillerymen are being employed in undermining the building; and, should it catch fire, it is to be blown up to prevent the influence of the flames from operating on the other houses left untouched. The following are the names of the streets destroyed almost totally, and those where the fire is raging at this moment (nine o'clock):—The Deichstrasse, half the houses destroyed; Rodingsmarkt, about 25 houses; Hopfenmarkt, totally, along with Nicolai churchyard, the dwellings of the clergy and the beautiful church; the Grosse and Kleine Burstah, Graskeller, Attewail-strasse, Monkedain, totally; the Johannesstrasse nearly; Grosse and Kleine Beckerstrasse, Mühlenbrücke, Bohnenstrasse, Newnburg, totally; Schmiedestrasse burning, and several other minor streets, courts, and alleys, which it was impossible to approach. Of the public buildings, the following are completely destroyed:—The Senate-house and the Bank of Hamburg adjoining, the treasury of which, consisting of silver and gold bars in fire-proof vaults underneath, is perfectly safe, and the books are removed, so that no obstruction will be caused to the public accounts, and of which a public notice has been given to ease persons' minds as to the Bank's solidity.

"Twenty minutes past nine o'clock.—I have just this moment been called away to view the St. Petri's Church in flames. It has one of the finest spires in Europe, being 445 feet high.

"The district that must fall now is inhabited by a class of the poorest people, and all the open spaces around the town are already covered with people having no homes now to go to."

The correspondent of the *Herald* dates on Friday—we extract the following passages from his letter:—

"It is said that the fire commenced in a tobaccoist's shop, by others in a public-house; but, be the origin what it may, it quickly spread to the text house, and from thence, by one o'clock, embraced nearly a dozen houses, having penetrated to a square court of large warehouses, forming a cul-de-sac utterly unapproachable from the street, partly in flames; thus, no efforts to extinguish these were possible. Mr. Ross's and Mr. Young's warehouses are named as those which first caught, and were chiefly the means of spreading the fire beyond. Presently an immense warehouse full of spirits was in flames, these rising far above and sweeping far wider in their devastating effect than those of any establishment then reached. It became by this time (between three and four o'clock) quite evident that no effort could circumscribe the fire to its immediate locality, except by the destruction of the neighbouring buildings yet unscathed.

"The Senate had been called together by the terrific accounts brought to its members from every quarter, to take such measures as were required for the public safety. It is said that it was proposed to them by many individuals to pull down the neighbouring houses in the direction of the fire, but that this was declined as an unnecessary and useless sacrifice of property. The fact, however, is certain, that although the whole fire-engine department, and the entire burgher guard (upwards of 20,000 men), were ordered for service, the value of such a force became utterly unavailable towards the necessities of the emergency, from the petty means, the really ridiculous attempts, which were ordered to extinguish and arrest the fire. Instead of a wide sweep of houses pulled down in the direction of the fire, but one or two buildings immediately adjoining those actually in flames were ordered for destruction. Ere these were well unroofed, the fire gained on them and beyond, while again the same system continued, with as copious a use of water as the wretched engines would allow. This went on till about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, giving as a result the destruction of nearly a hundred houses, pretty nearly in one consecutive line.

"The rapid progress of the flames was for a time partly arrested here, by the interposition of a wider space—the Hopfenmarkt, when, on a sudden, smoke was seen to proceed from the steeple of the Nicolai Church, upwards of 200 feet high. A spark had flown upwards, and must have been for some time smouldering in the capital above one of the columns, about half-way up the steeple. Before many minutes, a number of firemen were hard at work in attempts to cut out the burning part, and to cool the heated timber with water. They several times succeeded in extinguishing the flame, but the heat from the burning houses below and around was reflected so intensely against the roof with the columned basis of the beautiful spire, that all their efforts proved vain—smoke again became flame, and this fine church speedily became a heap of ruins.

"Adjoining the Nicolai Church were several old buildings; and another part of the town, yet free from danger, which now became menaced, and soon actually commenced burning with a dreadful and astonishing rapidity. The buildings were, if possible, of more inflammable materials than the others, and there was a freer current of air. The loss of property along this line, which blazed consecutively for nearly a quarter of a mile, is incalculable. The whole of the buildings, consisting of large warehouses, were all loaded with merchandise. These lay on each side of the Catherine Canal. Let it be borne in mind that the warehousing or bond-system does not exist in this free city; that on the arrival of an expected cargo, the ship, or a barge laden with its contents, immediately proceeds opposite the merchant's warehouse, where the goods are discharged. The warehouse of one merchant alone (whose name I cannot remember at this moment), had British manufactures to the value of 120,000*l.*, which I learn were insured in the London insurance offices.

"I may as well mention here that it is supposed the loss of property up to this time is so great that the Hamburg insurance houses cannot meet their liabilities. The Phoenix and Sun seem to be the chief English houses concerned. A great extent of property is, however, uninsured.

"But to continue. It now became known that Messrs. Thomson and Lindley, the latter gentleman here from London, for the opening of a railway to run eight miles from this, had been by the Senate entrusted as engineers with the direction of the concentrated means of the towns of Hamburg and Altona, the latter as well as the country having supplied their engines and every disposable means. It was resolved by these gentlemen to abandon the whole of that portion of the town in the direction of the wind to the flames, and to cut off their contact with the other parts of the town, by the destruction of a long line of buildings adjoining the part given up. This plan then was attempted about six in the afternoon, and announced to the inhabitants by explosion succeeding to explosion, as well as here and there by the sight of hundreds of workmen unroofing house upon house; but the wind changed at about eleven or twelve at night, and from that hour the town became evidently doomed.

"The conduct of the people is most admirable, most praiseworthy; quiet, docile, and orderly, but with deep despair and agony on many a countenance, as their whole existence vanishes before them in flame."

The last two days have witnessed continual departures to the country of carts, carriages, barrows, people loaded with furniture, and all they could save of their property. The whole town is now emptying its population. The fields around Hamburg are covered

with furniture and household ware. Whole families, old and delicate women, little children, and the sick, have no cover but the canopy of heaven. They are sleeping thus in the fields—rain has at length come, but now only to add to their afflictions. There is no lodging now to be had anywhere for love or money. The loss of property may be estimated, at the least, at from 2,000,000*l.* to 2,500,000*l.* of British money.

By the Hull steamer, which left Hamburg late on Sunday, accounts were received on Thursday, stating that the fire had been got under, and that no apprehensions were any longer entertained for what remained of the city. The number of lives lost, it was estimated, exceeded a hundred. Among other edifices of importance that have been destroyed, are the churches of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Jacob, the old and new Exchanges, the latter a splendid building opened about eight months since, the Post-office, and the Borsen Halle, or Lloyd's of Hamburg.

The Bank is also among the buildings destroyed, but the books, we hear, have been saved, and the bullion in the cellars is not likely to have sustained any injury. It was a public institution administered by public officers. It was merely a Bank of deposit and never advanced money on discount.

The public schools and the city library are not mentioned in any of the accounts as among the buildings destroyed, but they were close to streets that have been totally burned down; and in a private letter it is stated, that on Saturday evening it was in contemplation to blow them up to arrest the progress of the fire in that direction.

All the principal booksellers' shops, and, indeed, all the best shops in town, have been destroyed. Four daily newspapers were published in Hamburg, and of these the printing-offices of three were situated in that part of the town which has been laid in ashes.

Almost every hotel of any importance has been destroyed, and very few of the better description of coffee-houses have escaped. Among the private houses that have been burned are those of Senator Jenisch, which contained a fine collection of pictures; the town-house of Mr. Parish, a merchant of European celebrity; that of Mr. Solomon Heine, a Jew, who had endeared himself to all classes in Hamburg by his public spirit and comprehensive benevolence.

The great hospital, erected about fifteen years ago, was outside of the city wall, and has, therefore, escaped the general destruction; but several other charitable establishments have been less fortunate.

Among the public buildings that have probably escaped may be mentioned—the Theatre, the Orphan-house, the Observatory, the Prussian Post-office, the Barracks, &c.

Later accounts state, that the New Exchange has escaped unhurt, though all the houses round about have been completely destroyed. The Town-house in the Neuer Wall has also been saved.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MAY 9.

Lord LORTON presented a petition from a place in the county of Longford in favour of scriptural education in Ireland.

CASE OF MR. BIDDULPH.

Earl DE GREY, adverting to a question put to him a few evenings ago by his noble friend the noble marquis (Normanby) opposite as to Mr. Biddulph, wished now to inform him that Mr. Biddulph's name had been struck out of the commission of the peace, and he was no longer a magistrate.—The Marquis of NORMANBY thanked the noble earl for the information, and observed that it was the duty of a firm Government in such a case as that of Mr. Biddulph to make a decisive, a prompt, and a striking example of one who had so flagrantly violated the law which he was sworn to administer justly. The noble marquis was understood to conclude by moving for the communications with the Irish Government on the subject of Mr. Biddulph's removal from the magistracy.—Earl DE GREY said he had no objection to the production of the documents referred to.—The motion was then agreed to.

THE MAGISTRATES OF SUNDERLAND AND THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, in referring to this subject, said he would ask the noble marquis, did he adhere to, or retract, the statement which he made with respect to the Sunderland magistrates on the evening of the 29th of April? The charge made against those magistrates was a very serious one, and it was desirable that the noble marquis should confine himself as much as possible to the specific points. Did he, or did he not, deny the statement imputed to him; and if he did not deny it, was he prepared to retract it?—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY entered at some length into the subject without giving a specific answer to these questions, and concluded by saying, "My impression, from what was within my own knowledge and from information I received, was, that they, like other magistrates in many other counties, used their power of granting licenses for purposes of political partisanship."—After a few words from the Duke of WELLINGTON expressive of his approval of the course adopted by the Marquis of Londonderry, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MAY 9.

On the motion of Sir M. WOOD, the London-bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Avenue Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—On the motion of Mr. HARRY, the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company's Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—On the motion of Dr. BOWRING, the Imperial Bank of England Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Mr. RICARDO presented petitions from Roman Catholics of the Potteries in Staffordshire, praying that some measure should be adopted for affording proper religious instruction to Roman Catholics serving in the army, navy, and marines, as well as to Roman Catholic prisoners and inmates of workhouses.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. WARD presented to the House a petition from 173 persons connected with the borough of Southampton, setting forth—"That the undersigned electors of the borough of Southampton had seen with deep regret the report just made by the select committee appointed to try the matter of a petition against the recent election and return of members to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough, by which it appears that an extensive system of bribery prevailed at that election; that this being the second time within nine years that members were unelected in your hon. House for similar practices, your petitioners feel, that under the present election law the same abuses must continue to prevail, and thus prevent the just expression of the sentiments of the electors; your petitioners, therefore, pray that your hon. House will suspend the writ for the election of members for the said borough (hear, hear), and that your hon. House will take such steps against the recurrence of such immoral and unconstitutional practices as your hon. House may, in its wisdom, think advisable." (Hear, hear.) The hon. member then moved, "That the minutes of evidence given before the Southampton Election Committee be printed."

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS.

The order of the day having been read for the adjourned debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion for the appointment of a select committee, "to inquire whether certain practices connected with the trials of petitions presented to the House against the return of certain of its members be not a gross breach of its privileges."—Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from the borough of Reading, signed by 80 electors, stating, in reference to the circumstances which led to the debate of Friday night last, that they believed the charges contained in the petition against the return of Viscount Chelsea and Charles Russell, Esq., to be true, and that the proceedings subsequently taken were taken to prevent the disclosure of corrupt practices; they therefore prayed the House to appoint a select committee, to inquire into the proceedings of which they complained. Ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. C. WYNN said, he thought the motion of the hon. and learned member was of too general a nature. There was nothing specific laid before House as requiring investigation. No definite subject for inquiry had been placed upon the journals of the House. Certain parties were alleged to be liable to certain charges, but those charges ought to have been specified. The hon. and learned member for Bath ought to bring forward special cases, in which the malpractices to which he had alluded had taken place, and then the House would be justified in considering them.—Mr. WARD said, that the object of his hon. and learned friend was not to have either a fishing or a roving commission, as some hon. members imagined. Their object was not to generalize. Certain well-defined allegations were made, and those were confined within certain limits. Those allegations were supported by facts, based, it had been said, on common fame; but in this case, common fame had fallen far short of the truth. The hon. and learned member for Bath had not exaggerated the facts connected with the compromises to which he had alluded.—Sir R. INGLIS could not see to what practical result the committee would lead. Its object might easily be frustrated, by an hon. member refusing to answer a question on the ground that by doing so he would be criminating himself. The House ought to be careful not to stultify itself.—Viscount PALMERSTON said, the partial investigation proposed by the hon. and learned member for Bath—an investigation into six cases selected from the greater herd of

cases (cheers), would be to hold up to unjust and undeserved obloquy a few hon. members and gentlemen who had done nothing illegal, or committed any breach of the privileges of the House. He could not vote for the motion.—Sir ROBERT PEEL did not consider the question as of a party nature. In his opinion, the hon. member for Bath ought distinctly to place on record the nature of the charge he preferred. If, having placed it on record, and it involved a breach of the privileges of the House, then, in his opinion, for the honour and character of the House, there ought to be a strict inquiry into the charges so publicly made. (Cheers.) That was the course he took when a charge was made against a learned gentleman, the present member for the county of Cork (Mr. O'Connell). The inquiry then entered into was made with the ordinary powers of the House, and if the hon. member for Bath placed his charges on record on the journals of the House, he for one, speaking in his individual capacity—because in his opinion that was a judicial matter, rather than one of party—he would be prepared to take the same course, and vote for an inquiry by a committee armed with the ordinary constitutional powers of the House. (Cheers.)—Lord JOHN RUSSELL would vote against the motion, but hoped the fruits of the present discussion would be the adoption of measures which might tend to repress and prevent the practices of bribery and corruption.—Mr. HUME thought the hon. and learned member for Bath had done much honour to himself and great service to the country by bringing forward this motion. He (Mr. Hume) regretted to hear so many objections urged against the motion. He would give it his cordial support.—Lord STANLEY objected to the motion on the ground of its vagueness.—After some further remarks from both sides of the House, Mr. ROEBUCK withdrew his original motion, and substituted the following amendment:—"That the House having been informed by an hon. member, that he has heard and believes that in the cases of the election petitions presented to the House from Harwich, Nottingham, Reading, Lewes, and Falmouth, certain corrupt compromises had been entered into, for the purpose of avoiding investigation of the bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the said towns, a select committee be appointed to inquire whether such compromises had been entered into, and whether such bribery had taken place in the aforesaid towns;" which, after a short discussion, was put and agreed to.

THE INCOME-TAX.

On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Income-Tax being read, Mr. B. WOOD proposed a clause to the effect that only real income should be chargeable to the tax, and to enable persons in trade to deduct under schedule D, his losses in such trade, from the aggregate of his income under the other schedules.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the clause, and upon a division, there appeared

For the clause	66
Against it	110

Majority against the clause 44

Mr. GILL then moved a series of amendments and new clauses, having for their objects to capitalize all incomes not derived from landed or funded property, and to charge five per cent. on such capital as the groundwork of the Property Tax.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, as being contrary to the spirit of the bill.—After a few words from Mr. HUME and Lord EBRINGTON, the committee divided, when there appeared

For the amendment	36
Against it	183

Majority 147

So it passed in the negative, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.—On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Australian and New Zealand Bill, and the bill went through committee.—The remaining orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Copyright Bill was read a second time.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to bring the subject of bribery at elections before their lordships. A bill had been introduced into that House on the subject some time ago, and there was then on their lordships' table a bill ready to be read a second time, but they both differed from each other as widely as they possibly could. The bill of last year provided that the witness was to tell all he knew to the husband against the wife, and even the counsel to give up his client. No such provision was in the present bill, passing into a law that which was contrary to the first principles of English justice, that of calling on the counsel to divulge the secrets of his client, and that agent not a party to the bribery at all, but to whom the acts of bribery had been conveyed, in order to the defence before the committee. The absurd part of the bill was, that the witness would be indemnified provided he concealed nothing, but told the whole truth. This was the most absurd part of the bill. Anything more impossible for their lordships to give their assent to never entered their lordships' house. He then urged them to pass the bill which he had proposed, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Indemnity to Witnesses Bill.—The Earl of WICKLOW said the noble and learned lord ought to have given notice of his motion.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said the difficulty would be obviated if the noble lord would consent to postpone his motion till to-morrow, and take the discussion in the committee.—Lord BROUGHAM assented to this course.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Lord CLIFFORD (of Chudleigh) presented petitions from Somerset and other places, complaining of Roman Catholic grievances in the army and navy. The noble lord said that he should withdraw his motion of which he had given notice, for a committee to inquire into the treatment of certain Roman Catholics in the presidency of Madras.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

INCOME-TAX.

Mr. H. F. BERKELEY presented a petition from the solicitors of Bristol, praying that they might be exempt from the operation of the Income-Tax.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Mr. PHILIP HOWARD moved that Mr. Speaker should issue a writ for the election of a member to serve for the borough of Nottingham in that House.—Mr. ROEBUCK, under the circumstances, would object to the motion before the House.—Mr. GODSON thought that the writ should be issued.—Mr. WARD said he doubted whether the writ for Nottingham would ever issue—he should give his direct negative to the motion.—Sir ROBERT PEEL was of opinion, that it would be the least inconsistent course they could adopt to suspend the issuing of the writ for the present (cheers), and therefore he should vote for the suspension. (Cheers.)—Sir R. INGLES would support the motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL could not agree to the issue of the writ in the present uncertain state of affairs; and at length, after a short discussion between Sir R. Peel, Mr. French, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Wynn, Mr. HOWARD withdrew his motion.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would on Friday move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing bribery and corruption at elections.

SUDBURY ELECTION.

Mr. REDINGTON rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending burgesses to Parliament, and thought he should be able to show that the case to which he was now calling the attention of the House was one which ought to be marked with the greatest severity. The hon. member then proceeded to narrate the circumstances which had occurred at the last election for Sudbury. The nomination took place on a Monday, and the election on the Tuesday following. Up to six o'clock on the preceding Sunday night, neither of the candidates who were returned had made their appearance in the borough. One arrived on the Sunday evening, and the other on the Monday morning, and within thirty-six hours after their arrival they were both returned as the members for Sudbury. In some cases of bribery certain corrupt individuals were employed, and they endeavoured to tempt others into corruption; in Sudbury there was no necessity to have recourse to such measures. The votes were bought openly in the market. There were the hustings and two public-houses, and the stream of corruption could be traced uninterruptedly from the one to the other during the whole election. The hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament.—Mr. G. H. VERNON seconded the motion.—Colonel RUSHBROOK said, that as the representative of that division of the county in which this unfortunate borough was situated, he trusted the House would consider the subject calmly, and not permit the innocent to be punished for the sins of the guilty. (Hear, hear.)—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE TARIFF.

Sir R. PEEL rose to move the order of the day for the committee on the Customs' Acts. He regretted the delay in the consideration of the tariff; but it had at least enabled parties affected to make such representations as they deemed necessary to the protection of their interests. Those representations, when reasonable, had received the attention of the Government, however small the political influence of the parties urging them: where representations had been made without reason, no political influence had prevailed with the Government to give way to them. The great objects of his bill were, to reduce the duties on raw materials, and on materials partly manufactured. By these means he hoped to diminish the general expense of living in this country; not, indeed, that any individual article would be so cheapened as to afford any great relief, but that, on the aggregate of consumption, the relief would be considerable; and therefore it was that the Government had made its reductions on a great variety of articles, so as to give to almost every one of those classes which might inevitably suffer from some one or more of the reductions, a compensation upon others. For instance, the reduction of the duty on various kinds of seed might, by letting in a supply from abroad, impair the profits of particular dealers; but the benefit thereby conferred upon agriculture in general would be an important one. Again, in respect to furniture-woods, the high duties had greatly discouraged the industry of cabinet-makers here, and induced importations of foreign furniture. He trusted that the reduction of duty would establish an export trade in that manufacture, and lead to the exportation of mahogany in some branches of shipbuilding to which it was peculiarly applicable. Next, as to foreign ores; for example, copper. At

present that metal was smelted abroad, and copper could there be sold, and applied to the sheathing of vessels and to other purposes, at rates much below those at which the same objects could be executed in England, notwithstanding our coal and our manufacturing advantages. Spermaceti and other whale oils were important articles in our manufactures, and it was now proposed to reduce the duties upon them, because whale oil had been 100 per cent. dearer in this country than in the United States, which had manufactures extensively consuming this article and successfully competing with ours. He reminded the House of Mr. Denon Hume's dictum, that this country having plenty of untaxed iron and untaxed coal, wanted only plenty of untaxed wood to give employment to her industry; and this was the principle on which Government now proposed the reduction in the duties on timber. He now came to articles of foreign manufacture, on which it was contemplated so to reduce duties, that they should in no case exceed the maximum of 20 per cent. It was said that such a reduction, unless accompanied with a repeal of the corn-laws, was a great injustice to the British operative. But, in fact, there had been, as the amount of duties in this very week evinced, a very great reduction in the duties on grain. Salt provisions, too, which had been hitherto under a total prohibition, would, under the new system, be admitted at a duty of about a penny a pound. So, as to live animals, about which he trusted he should be able to make a fully satisfactory explanation. So likewise as to fish, particularly the fish in which the poor were most interested—namely, herrings. The Irish peasant now paid 20s. per barrel; henceforth he would get that barrel from Norway for 10s.; or would procure herrings off his own coast, by means of that improved craft which the reduced duty on timber would enable him to obtain there. The duties were also to be reduced on the importation of potatoes, rice, and hops; on the last of which articles the reduction of duty would be from 8l. 11s. to 4l. 10s. He trusted, therefore, that a full disposition had been proved on the part of Government to lower the prices of those articles of food which are principally consumed by the poor. He exposed the error commonly prevalent about the comparative cheapness of living in the great manufacturing towns of the Continent, where, although food was indeed produced cheaply, the workman had always to buy it dear, by reason of the octroi duties payable at the gates of every city. He then argued as to the straw-plait and other manufactures, that under the present extent of smuggling, as induced by high duties, there was in actual practice no protection at all. Now he came to the great question touching the importation of live cattle. He had been strongly pressed to defer to the apprehensions entertained on this subject, but he believed it to be a groundless panic. Advertisements had been published for supplying English towns through a firm at Hamburg with meat at 3d. a pound, and people had been frightened by those offers into selling their cattle at a sacrifice. If they had waited to inquire, they would have found that no such firm existed at Hamburg, and that meat in that city itself was at 6d. a pound. There would be some; and some there ought to be, for the price of meat in England was now too high. The influx of cattle from Scotland and Ireland by steam, within the last fifteen years, had been immense; yet the price of meat had still gone on increasing. All this, it must be remembered, went to swell the Navy Estimates. The meat consumed by Greenwich Hospital alone cost 4000l. more in 1841 than in 1835. The chief objection made against the intended admission of cattle was, that the duty was proposed to be uniform per head, on the fat as well as the lean. Now, the admission of the lean cattle was of course an advantage to the grazier, whose business was to buy them for fattening; and so far there was a clear benefit to one important class of agriculturists, which benefit would be diminished if lean cattle of a large size were made to bear a heavier duty than lean cattle of a small size. But now as to the fat cattle. The great protection on fat cattle was not amount of duty, but the length and roughness of the voyage: no fat ox could ever cross the Bay of Biscay. France, however, was near, and the agriculturists fear an influx from her shores. But France, for many years, instead of exporting cattle, had, on the balance, been importing them, and the price of all sorts of meat had been rising throughout that country. He showed that the danger was equally chimerical of importation from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the Prussian League. England had another security in the quality of her meat. So great was its superiority, that he did not despair of seeing England an exporter of that article. He was asked, why not impose the duty by weight instead of per head? He would answer fairly, that he wished to have meat somewhat cheaper in London; but still, the increase of our population, and the scarcity of continental stock, gave a complete security against any very great diminution of price. We were exporting horses even now, and he saw no reason why we should not hereafter export other cattle likewise. On the whole, the fullest communication and consideration had strongly confirmed the Government in their intentions as to the duty upon cattle. He would not revive the discussion on the corn question; that he considered as decided by Parliament; but, at the proper time, he was prepared to state the reasons why the Government did not consider the general principles of free trade (which they fully admitted) as applicable to the present state of the sugar and timber questions. They had endeavoured to act in the spirit of Mr. Huskisson, and to do as much general good, with as little individual hardship, as possible.—Mr. LANOUCHE observed that the principles of the hon. baronet's speech were those on which the late Government had intended to act; he only regretted that any party struggle should have prevented the country from obtaining the benefit of them sooner. Any honest and effectual reform of the tariff should have been based upon a large alteration in the corn-law, and should have embraced also the important article of sugar. The measure of the late Government, comprising both these articles, was therefore greatly preferable to the present.—Mr. HUME said the right hon. baronet appeared to be a convert to free trade. (Hear.) He was delighted to find that free trade principles were now to be the order of the day with a Tory Government, having a large majority. He hailed with delight the change which was about to take place, whether it came from a Tory or Whig Government.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the present was not the time to enter into the details of the subject. The details would be best considered when the House was in committee, but he felt called upon to enter his protest against the term used by the hon. member who had just sat down, of a "converted Government." No change had taken place in the opinions of those composing her Majesty's present Administration.—After a few words from Colonel STANTON, the order of the day for going into committee on the Customs Duties was read.—On the question that the Speaker leave the chair, Major VIVIAN moved "for copies of any additional details which might have been supplied by Mr. Meek to the Government relative to the importation of agricultural produce, salt provisions, &c., or any passage or passages which might have been suppressed."—Lord WORSLEY seconded the motion.—An animated discussion then ensued, which terminated in a division, in which the amendment was negatived by 219 against 152 votes. The House then went into committee. The chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE ELECTION.

Sir J. Y. BULLER brought up a report from the select committee appointed to try the merits of the election petition complaining of the undue return of John Quincy Harris for the borough of Newcastle-under-Line; that the committee had determined that the said John Quincy Harris was not duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the said borough of Newcastle-under-Line; but that, as far as the said J. Q. Harris was concerned, the election was void. He (Sir J. Y. Buller) had further to inform the House, that the committee had come to a resolution that the said J. Q. Harris had, by his agent, been guilty of bribery at the last election for the said borough.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from the parish of Preston in Lancashire, praying that the instructions of the Poor-Law Commissioners to the boards of guardians may be set aside.

POOR-LAW COMMISSION CONTINUANCE BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill "To continue the poor-law commission for a time to be limited, and for the further amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England." The hon. baronet shortly adverted to the statutes preceding the present law, and to the practice which arose under them of making up wages out of rates. Earl Grey's Government met that evil by the now subsisting act, which was founded on the report of a committee, and was permanent in all its provisions, except the authority for regulating the administration of the system. The commission had since been prolonged by act of Parliament until the 31st of July next; and the Government now intended to propose that it should be further continued for five years from that day and until the end of the session succeeding. In support of the principle of the commission, he cited a speech of Lord Brougham, purporting that the variety of the cases to be administered required a discretionary power somewhere. He himself believed that the same necessity existed now which existed when the commission was constituted. The Duke of Wellington also had expressed his concurrence in Lord Brougham's opinion, when the measure was first adopted; and Sir James Graham himself saw nothing in the experience of the bill which should induce him to change his own persuasion of its necessity. If the whole power were restored to the magistrates, they must cease to be members of the board of guardians; and if the board of guardians were to be broken up, the unions must be dissolved; so that the discontinuance of the commission would be the abrogation of the law. He believed that the board as now composed was such as to possess and to deserve general confidence. The number of its members had varied; at present there were ten; but he proposed to ask, henceforth, for only nine, the experience now acquired having increased the facility of transacting the business. Regulation by general orders had not at first been practicable, but he and the commissioners had thought that the time was come accordingly being prepared, and would be laid on the table, affecting the principal questions upon which difference of opinion had arisen. It was intended to abolish by this bill the Gilbert unions. It was also proposed by the new bill to prevent the enlargement of unions already containing 20,000 persons, but to allow combinations of parishes for the purpose of district schools within such short distances as would leave the children easily visitable by their parents or friends, and with such regulations as should allow the access of ministers of all religious denomina-

tions. Local committees would be appointed in large unions for those parts of them which should be inconveniently remote from the place of the guardians' meeting. Poor persons, having been long resident in any parish far distant from their places of settlement, would in case of sickness be relieved without incurring the liability to be removed as persons chargeable. With respect to bastardy, a remedy against the putative father not maintaining his child would be given in the shape of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. These were the main outlines of the bill; and he assured the House he would not have undertaken the responsibility of it, had he not been persuaded that it would conduce, not only to the comfort of the sick, aged, and infirm, but to the advancement of honest industry and the increase of its just remuneration.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE regretted to hear that the commission was to be continued six years longer. He protested against the abolition of the Gilbert unions.—Mr. WAKLEY accused the Government of acting uncandidly in these temporary renewals of a commission, which it was plain that they meant in reality to make perpetual. He advised the people to pour in their petitions against the bill.—Captain PEACHELL would do his utmost against the measure. He particularly objected to the dissolution of the Gilbert unions.—Mr. F. MAULE praised the tone of Sir James Graham, and he eulogized several of the proposed regulations.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY rejoiced to find from Sir James Graham's speech that the impracticable notion of uniformity was at length fairly abandoned.—Mr. BORTHWICK expressed his disappointment at the proposed measure.—Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD declared his hostility to the principle of the whole law.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to a question from General Johnson, intimated his intention to move the second reading on Monday next or Friday fortnight.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. GRIMSDITCH exchanged a few words; and leave was then given to introduce the bill, which was brought in and read a first time.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that on Friday he should move the adjournment of the House to the 26th instant.

HOPS.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA presented a petition from Maidstone, praying for an alteration in the bastardy clauses in the Poor-laws. Also a petition from Kent, against the reduction in the duty on foreign hops.—Earl FITZWILLIAM wished to draw the attention of the noble earl to another point. The other night a conversation arose respecting the employment of persons in mines. His noble friend then expressed great anxiety concerning the morals of that part of the population, which he said were seriously injured by the employment of females and children in those mines. Now, as his noble friend was so exceedingly desirous of protecting the morals of the inhabitants in the manufacturing districts, he would recommend the noble earl to look a little more to the morals of the persons in the districts with which he was more intimately connected. He (the Earl Fitzwilliam) would turn his attention to what occurred in the ground during the time of hop-picking. (Loud laughter.) If he would look to those females, then it would be more useful than his turning his attention to those who dived in the bowels of the earth.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for certain returns relating to the exemption of foreigners from the operation of the Income and Property Tax. The reason why he called their lordships' attention to this subject was, that unquestionably this was the first time the income enjoyed by foreigners in other parts of the world, arising from property in this country, had been made the subject of taxation, and he considered such a measure as highly inexpedient and unjust.—The Earl of RIFON did not apprehend that there could be any objection to the motion of the noble marquis, or any difficulty in complying with it.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL.

Upon the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Bribery at Elections Bill passed through a committee of the House, and was reported without amendments.—The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.—NO HOUSE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House re-assembled at four o'clock, and was chiefly occupied during the evening in the discussion of matters connected with the late elections.

POOR-LAWS.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that on the third reading of the Poor-law Bill he would move an amendment to the effect, that from and after the passing of the bill, the board of commissioners and the assistant commissioners be discontinued, and that the guardians of the poor have the sole management of the poor in their respective parishes.

FINES AND RECOVERIES.

The Fines and Recoveries Bill was read a third time.

The dropped Orders of yesterday were then re-appointed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Sir R. PEEL moved that the House, on its rising, do adjourn till Friday, the 20th of May. (Loud cries of "Monday, Monday," and "Divide.")—The SPEAKER, having put the question, declared that the Ayes had it.—The House, therefore, stands adjourned till Friday.

THE ROEHAMPTON MURDER.—The trial of *Daniel Good* for the wilful murder of Jane Jones, commenced at the Old Bailey on Friday morning, and occupied the Court till a late hour in the evening, when a verdict of Guilty was recorded.

THE HIGHBURY MURDER.—*Thomas Cooper* was also placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Timothy Daley; but upon the application of his counsel, the trial was postponed till next session.

The National Convention has been dissolved, and the members have returned to their constituencies, to prepare a memorial to the Queen in behalf of the Charter, and praying her Majesty to cause it to be made the law of the land.

The Marquis of Northampton gave his first *soirée*, as President of the Royal Society, on Saturday evening, at his mansion in Piccadilly. About 400 of the most distinguished Fellows of the Society were present, and many foreigners of rank and distinction, together with Mr. Washington Irving, and Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students at Guy's Hospital took place on Monday, after which the bust of the late Sir Astley Cooper, raised by his pupils to his memory at a cost of 400 guineas, was opened to inspection. The bust has been executed by Mr. Towne, and stands upon a pedestal of white marble, with the inscription—"Astley Paston Cooper. Alumni Grato Animo. Hoc Marmor Posuere. 1841."

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.—The Ministerial papers have the following:—"The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London had an interview with Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, at Sir Robert Peel's house in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday last. We understand that, in consequence of the continued distress in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, and especially in consequence of the exemplary patience with which, speaking generally, that distress has been borne by the labouring classes out of employment, it is in contemplation to issue a Queen's letter, authorizing the clergy to make an appeal in their several places of worship on behalf of the distressed to the sympathy and liberality of the public."

Benvenuto Cellini's celebrated silver bell was bought for 240 guineas, by Mr. Forster, at Wednesday's sale, at Strawberry-hill.

It is said that Sir George Woodford will shortly retire from the Governorship of Gibraltar, and Sir James Lyon is already named as likely to be his successor.

The costumes at her Majesty's ball which excited the greatest admiration, and were pronounced to be decidedly the most *recherché*, were those executed by the houses of Vouillon, and Fortier and Levilley, which we had the pleasure of inspecting. Among the costumes from the latter firm, those of Eleanor of Austria, Margaret of Valois, Queen Claude, and an Italian Marchesa of the fifteenth century, were of unparalleled magnificence.

NOVEL INDICTMENT.—The Grand Jury having returned a true bill against Mr. John Jones, the churchwarden of the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields, for having refused to call a vestry for the purpose of adopting Sir John Cam Hobhouse's Vestries Act, Mr. Prendergast applied to the court to order process to issue against the defendant; but the chairman refused the application on the ground that it was not likely the defendant would run away.

In the bankruptcy case of Seddon and Seddon, a proof against the separate estate of Mr. George for 10,500l. under the marriage settlement of his wife was admitted, and the bankrupts declared to have passed. The sale of their effects has been re-fixed for the 2nd of next month, as the day for which it formerly stood fell upon the "Derby-day."



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The King, Queen, and the Royal Family removed from the Tuilleries on Saturday to their summer palace at Neuilly.

The *Commerce* states that a number of domiciliary visits were made throughout Paris on Saturday, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Faubourg St. Antoine, of St. Denis, and of the Temple. The keeper of a wine-shop in the Rue des Marais du Temple was arrested. It is added that Quennisset still remains at the Conciergerie, and that the late captures were made in consequence of information furnished by him. Others pretend that the information was given to the Prefect of Police, by the *chère amie* of one of the parties, who had since disappeared, and was said to have been killed and thrown into the river by the conspirators. Private letters state that the projectiles seized were of glass, and in the nature of hand-grenades, intended for the destruction of the King by being thrown into and exploding in his carriage.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday night passed the *ensemble* of article one, classing the railroad lines:—1. From Paris to the Belgian frontiers. 2. From Paris to the Channel. 3. From Paris to the frontiers of Germany, by Nancy and Strasbourg. 4. From Paris to the Mediterranean by Lyons, Marseilles, and Cette. 5. From Paris to the frontiers of Spain, by Tours, Bordeaux, and Bayonne. 6. From Paris to the ocean, by Tours and Nantes. 7. From Paris to the centre of France, by Bourges. 8. From the Mediterranean to the Rhine, by Lyons, Dijon, and Mulhausen. 9. and lastly, From the Mediterranean to the ocean, by Toulouse and Bordeaux. Article two, as to the means of execution of all these lines, it is expected will be modified, so as to extend the facilities to private enterprise; but it is not anticipated that the Chamber, out of all the above grand projects, will vote this session credits for more than one specific line, which is expected to be the one from the Mediterranean to the British Channel.

The *Vigie de l'Ouest* (St. Malo) states, that the French cruisers on the Granville station had captured several English fishing boats engaged in dredging oysters on the coast, and that their cargoes were sold at Granville for 4000 francs, which were distributed amongst the hospitals of that town.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR PARIS.—Sunday last being appointed for the celebration of the King's fête at Versailles, by a grand display of the celebrated *jets d'eau*, fire-works, &c., the place was crowded by an astonishing number of the residents of Paris and its vicinity. The waterworks were over at half-past five o'clock. An immense number of persons immediately repaired to the terminus of each line of railroad, and took their departure for town. The train of the left bank was unusually long; it consisted of 17 carriages, impelled by three engines, and conveyed from 1500 to 1800 passengers. On arriving between Meudon and Bellevue, the axle-tree of the first engine broke. The body of it, the fire, &c., fell to the ground. The second engine, so great was the impetus, smashed it in pieces and passed over it, and the boiler burst, throwing the unfortunate stoker fifty feet into the air. The carriages arrived of course, and passed over the wreck, when six of them were instantly set in flames by the fire; being newly painted, they instantly ignited. Three were totally consumed, and three others partially, without the possibility of escape to their unhappy inmates, who were locked up, according to the dreadful practice of such establishments.

Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought to the Hospital Necker, seven of whom expired in the course of Monday.

At six o'clock on Monday morning, the mutilated remains of thirty-two persons, men, women, and children, were removed from the station to the adjoining cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where they continued exposed under a shed, and covered with a coarse cloth, during the entire day. But they were so mangled and disfigured, that it was impossible to discover a vestige of human features, except in a young girl of eighteen, the lower part of whose body was entirely consumed. The number of the sufferers could only be ascertained by that of the limbs or portions of limbs found. Five others, who still retained some human shape, and whose faces could lead to their recognition, were transported to the Morgue, where thousands of persons were drawn up in a *queue*, at three o'clock, waiting to be admitted to view the bodies. There was among them a lady, whose body was partly burned, but whose face was intact. She was richly attired, and still wore her bracelets.

The number of killed is variously estimated. The Prefect of Police sent a return to the Minister of the Interior, in the course of Monday, in which it was set down at forty-two. Another report stated it to be seventy-seven; and the parish priest at Sèvres, who repaired to the spot immediately after the fatal occurrence, and stopped there during the whole night administering the consolations of religion to the dying and wounded, computed the dead at no fewer than eighty. Among these are said to be several persons of distinction, including two deputies.

The following are extracts from the Paris papers on Monday:—

"The Rive Gauche Versailles railway was yesterday evening the scene of a deplorably fatal accident, by which many lives have been lost, and a great number of persons dreadfully maimed. This sad catastrophe took place near Meudon, the train which experienced the accident being that which started at half-past five o'clock from Versailles, and which being crowded to excess with persons returning to town from the fête, rendered the event more calamitous than it would have been at any ordinary period. Our informant is a gentleman who was a passenger by the train, and who was happily in one of the carriages which escaped the collision. He describes the velocity with which the train was proceeding some minutes previous to the accident as extreme, so great, as to have suggested in his mind the idea, that the slightest obstacle on the road, encountered by the wheels of the engine at such a moment, as dangerous to excess. The thought had scarcely occurred to him, when a frightful shock to the entire train, a fearful crash, mingled with horrible shrieks from all the carriages in advance of that in which he sat, showed that some dreadful accident had occurred; but the doors of the carriages being locked at the exterior, it was not until our informant and the other passengers in the carriage, and in those which were placed behind it, were able to make their egress by the windows, that the frightful extent of the accident they had so providentially escaped became known to them. The scene which presented itself was truly appalling. It appeared that the engine had by some fatality got off the line and run up against the embankment, when, from the alarming rapidity with which the heavy-laden train was then running, six or seven of the carriages were literally dashed to pieces, and were lying in a mass of fragments piled upon the engine. Numbers of the outside pas-



sengers had been thrown off by the shock; but of the unhappy sufferers who had taken their places in the interior, and who still survived, the fate was even more dreadful than those who had been killed, for to make the calamity still more horrible, the fire of the engine almost instantly extended to the broken mass which was above it, and several of the sufferers were actually burnt to death on the spot. Our informant describes the shrieks of the victims (whom it was impossible to aid, and more particularly of two unfortunate ladies, who were vainly calling to the last for water) as inexpressibly dreadful.—*Galignani*.

"It was at the passage over the paved road, called the Chemin des Gardes, that the dreadful accident occurred. The train was drawn by three locomotives, and the rapidity with which they moved was such, that a few seconds before the catastrophe the persons who saw the train pass expressed their fears that an accident would happen.

"It is believed that the first engine in crossing the paved road was driven off the rails, and the shock was so violent, that the three first waggons were broken to pieces and consumed by the fire of the locomotive. The column of fire was more than twenty yards high, and consumed all the unfortunate travellers who came within its focus.

"The excess of precaution taken by the directors to confine the travellers to their carriages was fatal on this occasion. Many of the victims would have been saved if they could only have opened the doors of the carriages."—*The Commerce*.

"On going to examine into the cause of the accident, the two engines were found one resting upon the other; the tender of one of them had been completely turned round, and in the directly opposite position; a little on one side was a wagon overturned, and half burnt; at a short distance some of the rails were cut asunder, and others driven deep into the earth. The noise which preceded the accident was not that of the explosion of a bursting boiler, nor were there any traces of violent rupture in the bodies of the engines; but it was astonishing to find that the sentry-box of one of the watchmen near at hand showed all the appearance of having been blown up."—*The National*.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, after detailing the before-mentioned particulars, says:—

"Within half an hour the news spread like wildfire through the capital, that upwards of 200 persons had been hurried into eternity by the bursting of a boiler of the engine. Upon inquiries at the terminus it was indeed difficult to gather information, even from those who had providentially escaped. The scene on the line as far as Meudon beggared all description. According to some persons an explosion was heard, and then a dreadful shock was felt in the diligences as from an earthquake. According to others no explosion was heard, but a dreadful vibration was experienced, and then the air rang with shrieks and cries for assistance. A dense volume of smoke and large flames first met the view of my informants, who escaped out of the windows of the diligences. Waggons were rolling over the rails, and the most fearful lamentations were heard to pierce the air. From five to six hundred voices resounded, and from the villages and from the valleys the population poured forth dismayed, not knowing where to render assistance, and fearful that the exhausted steam might yet further endanger the lives of the survivors of the catastrophe. It appeared that three engines were attached to about eighteen carriages. These carriages are divided into waggons, with inside and outside places, diligences with *coupés*. The waggons are next to the engines and tender, and the diligences are enclosed between the waggons. The accident, therefore, affected the first half-dozen waggons. The cause was attributed by some to the breaking of the axle-trees of the first engine, the Mathieu Murray. The second closing upon the first, broke it to pieces, and the fire escaping, communicated underneath the three first waggons, which being thus set on fire, and being newly painted, burnt most rapidly, before the persons sitting inside could escape by the windows, the doors being fast closed by springs, the keys of which were in the hands only of the conductors. The flames were 30 yards high, and as a smart wind was blowing, the waggons and their living contents were instantly consumed, amidst heart-rending screams for aid. 'In the name of God,' cried one female, 'give me water.' Her voice died away, and a kind of delirium seized some bystanders at their incapacity to save the unhappy woman. The very precautionary measures adopted by the railroad directors to shut up the carriages to prevent accidents, turned out most fatally, for if the doors could have been opened, many might have been saved. All the people of the neighbouring villages, as soon as it was practicable, rendered assistance. The authorities were on the alert, and many of the wounded were removed to the chateau of Meudon on litters. It was like a field after a battle. The groans of the wounded were awfully mixed with the hysterical sobs of the sympathizing witnesses of the catastrophe. Never was there a more horrid spectacle than the one exhibited in the avenue of Meudon, with the disfigured, mutilated, blackened, and still bleeding bodies stretched out. The Hospital Necker also received many wounded. The dead bodies were removed to the waiting-room of the Paris terminus, which was instantly closed. The Paris line of six o'clock was stopped. The service for the day was closed. About thirty to forty are killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Regiments of troops were immediately put on the line to keep off the populace, which after their first stupefaction, exhibited such signs of resentment as to cause fears that their rage might be vented on the destruction of the whole line of railroad. The numbers of waggons burned was said last night to be

seven, and each wagon contained forty persons; but, of course, a great number escaped out of the windows. One touching instance of maternal devotion has been related to me this morning by a person who escaped. After jumping out of one of the windows of a wagon, he saw in the midst of the flames a child thrown out of the same window on the grass by a female, who, with her husband, were passengers with him. The parents, alas! fell victims, after saving their child, who escaped miraculously with a few slight bruises."

"PARIS, Monday, Five o'clock.—It is now official that fifty are killed. Heaven knows the number of wounded, but it cannot be less than one hundred and fifty. An attempt was made this morning by the populace to destroy the terminus, but the buildings were saved by the police and military, who were in great force. M. Gaugat, Deputy for Avignon, was severely burned, as well as his wife. Six employés on the railroad have perished, and two pupils of the Polytechnic School have also been recognised. There are nine bodies at the Morgue to be claimed, and thirty-one at the Cemetery of the Sainte. Steamers were plying all day on the Seine to remove the wounded from Meudon to Paris. The engineer George, who was killed, was an Englishman. It is now positive that the accident arose from the breaking of the axle-trees of the first engine. The body of an infantry officer has been identified, as also that of M. Rebel, a Paris advocate. The first and second waggons were entirely burned.

Railroad shares have fallen 20f. in consequence of the accident. The *Sicile* also publishes a letter from M. Aubouf, mayor of Meudon, dated at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, in which, after relating the general features of the accident as given above, and by our other accounts, adds:—"The spectacle was most horrible when the burning away of the panels of the vehicles exposed the results of the fire inside. Masses of disfigured bodies, some still palpitating, trunks without members, and members reduced to cinders. One woman escaped as by a miracle, after seeing her mother and two children consumed by her side. Another mother was snatching her child from the flames, but clasped only a headless body. In a few minutes all the houses in the neighbourhood were spontaneously converted into hospitals, and their inhabitants, with laudable zeal, made every exertion for the relief of the sufferers. Litters and conveyances of all kinds were quickly brought down. A company of engineer soldiers hurried to the spot with fire-engines, but water was wanting. At every instant bodies were rescued from the burning heap, but they were for the most part so much burnt as for it to be impossible to identify them. The ground was strewn with watches and money. As the wind blew with great force, the fire could not be got under till about ten o'clock, and then it was found that at least sixty persons were either dead or in imminent danger, besides uncountable numbers more or less seriously injured. The directors of the railroad displayed an activity worthy of all praise, having sent several carriages from Paris to convey back the victims. While I am writing the authorities of Versailles and the directors are on the spot clearing away all the remains, and sending them in carriages either to Versailles or Paris."

SPAIN.—Private correspondence from Madrid, of the 2nd inst., states that the grand procession in commemoration of the 2nd May, 1808, was conducted with the most perfect decorum. The Regent acted as chief mourner, having the political chief on his right, and the first constitutional alcalde on his left. His Excellency's aides-de-camp followed. At two o'clock all was concluded, and the National Guard had returned home. The ancient inscription on the monument erected to the victims was replaced by the following:—"The grateful nation to the martyrs of Spanish independence." Added by the municipality of Madrid in 1840—"The ashes of the victims of the 2nd May, 1808, repose in the field of honour, moistened with their blood. Eternal honour to their patriotism."

The *Gazette of Upper Germany*, of the 4th instant, states, that when a certain diplomatist applied some time since to Prince Metternich, to enter into an arrangement relative to the Queen of Spain's marriage, the Prince replied, that during thirty-three years he had succeeded in every plan he formed under the most critical circumstances, by constantly stifling every political movement which it was attempted to excite without necessity. He moreover declared to M. Pageot,—1st, that the northern powers would not interfere with respect to the Queen of Spain's marriage until the favourable moment should arrive; 2ndly, that they would not interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, nor would they acknowledge the existing Government; 3rdly, that neither the French nor English Governments could induce them to alter their determination.

ITALY.—"We have been assured," says the *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 4th inst., "that Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, has lately adopted a measure worthy of the worst times of the middle ages. He has ordered the expulsion of the Israelites from the town of Savona within three days, and the reunion in one of the filthiest streets in Genoa (which will thus have its *Ghetto*) of the Jewish population of that city."

POLAND.—The *Presse* announces that an amnesty would be granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Polish political offenders in the month of July next.

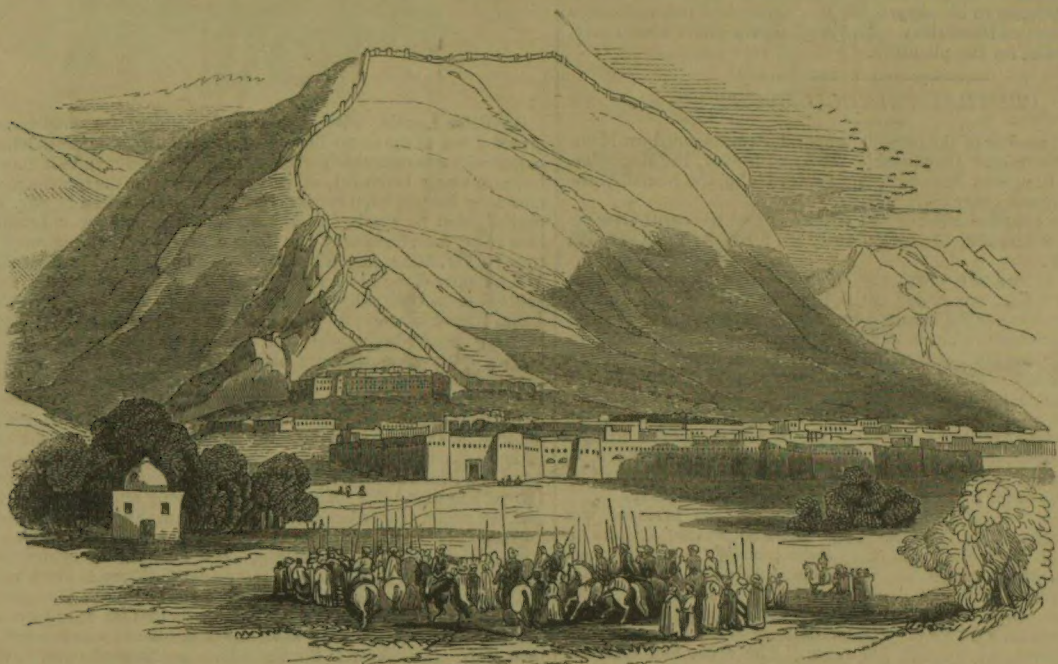
INDIA.—A letter was received in town on the 9th inst., from Captain J. Hoppe, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the 2nd regiment of Infantry of Shah Soojah. Captain Hoppe led the storming party, and was wounded in the attack of Kelali Ghilzie. His letter is dated Candahar, February 14: the gallant officer writes to his father thus:—"We are, thank God, all safe at this place, although in the daily expectation of the people in the town rising against us, and the enemy, only twenty-five miles off, are threatening to attack us. Our communication with Cabul and the provinces is cut off, and report says that Sir W. M'Naghten, the envoy and minister, is murdered, with several other officers. It is to be hoped, in the spring, troops will be pushed up from India—for we can do nothing at this season—when, please God, we will give them a lesson they little think of. General Nott, with a large force, went against the rebels, collected only eight miles from Candahar, and killed and wounded 700 or 800 of them, but they are increasing in numbers every day, and one of Shah Soojah's sons (Satter Jung) at their head. It is said they dined in their shrouds the other day, and swore upon the Koran that they would either murder us all, or be killed in the attempt. At present we are all safe and well."

A correspondent of the *Times*, who appears quite satisfied with

the last intelligence from India, writing of two officers who are now in England from Afghanistan, says—"I rejoice to see that the officers to whom I refer, consider the ladies and other prisoners in the custody of Akhbar Khan as secure from all indignity, though a ransom may probably be demanded for their release; and that they believe that the assassination of Sir W. M'Naghten will prove not to have been the act of Akhbar Khan, but to have been perpetrated, like that of Sir A. Burnes, by the uncontrollable fanaticism of the Ghazees."

It is but justice to General Elphinstone to notice the fact, that, in a despatch from Major Pottinger, dated January 30, he says, that so far from blaming General Elphinstone for what had occurred, he entirely exonerated him. This shows, at all events, the impropriety of those hasty condemnations which have been pronounced in some quarters. We apprehend that no newspaper-writer in this country has yet had altogether such good opportunities of appreciating General Elphinstone's conduct as Major Pottinger, and by that officer he has been altogether exonerated.

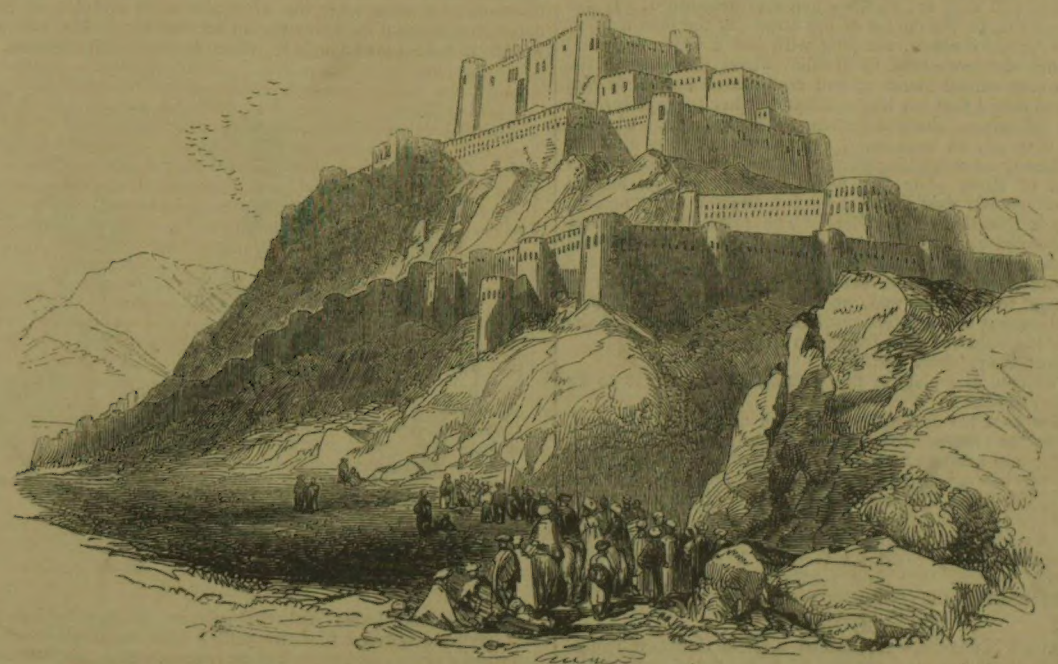
Our illustrations of the chief points of interest at the seat of war in the East, are this week limited to views of the city of Cabul and the fortress of Ghuznee, which we shall accompany with the following notice:—



CITY OF CABUL.—Cabul, the chief city of the province of the same name, is the capital of Afghanistan; it is situated on the river Cabul, in a large well-watered plain, filled with villages: low hills surround it on three sides, on one of which, to the north, is the King's palace. Also, on another hill near the city, is the tomb of the Emperor Baber, surrounded by large beds of flowers, and commanding a noble prospect. Many beautiful gardens surround the town, which is celebrated for its fine climate, though the proximity of the mountains causes great variety of temperature. The town itself is not large, but handsome and compact, and the houses, to avoid the consequences of the frequent earthquakes, are mostly built of wood. Cabul lies in latitude 31 deg. 10 min. east, lon. 71 deg. 43 min.

This city is about 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and lies

in a triangular gorge. The hills which encompass it on three sides are steep, bare, and rocky, and are crowned with a long line of wall, which is carried up their sides, summits, and across the narrow entrance which lies between them. This wall was intended as a defence against the Ghilzies, but it has fallen into ruin. The city itself is surrounded by a high but weak wall, and has no ditch. Above the fortress, upon an eminence, is the citadel, and within this fort a brother of Dost Mahomed built a palace, which he called Koolah-i-Feringhee, or the European Hat, and which very curiously became, during the British occupation in 1839, the hospital of the 13th Light Infantry. Around Cabul, and indeed throughout the Afghan country, are scattered castled houses, the seats of the principal men of the country, who, from the insecurity in which they live, have all their dwellings strongly fortified.



GHUZNEE.—On the 1st of July, 1839, the British army under the command of Sir John Keane, arrived before Ghuznee, and early in the morning of the 23rd began its operations. The Cabul gate was blown in; the tremendous fire of our artillery paralysed the enemy, and the English advanced guard, after a short but desperate struggle, won their way into the place. Prince Mahomed Hyder, after having made submission to the Shah, who spared his life at the intercession of the Commander-in-Chief, was retained prisoner of war in the British camp. The British lost in this engagement only 200 men, 18 being killed, whilst 500 dead of the enemy were buried by them two hours after the capture. At this period, the fortress, one of the strongest in Western Asia, and whose capture was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant that British troops could achieve, was in possession of Mahomed Hyder Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabul, and the garrison which he commanded amounted to the number of between 3000 or 4000, about 1500 of which were well-mounted cavalry. Lord Keane's plan of attack was brilliant, and its execution daring. The attack at the gates was vehemently severe, and the resistance of the Afghans great. In two hours it fell; the whole of the British troops employed on the service amounted to about 4400. Of the enemy upwards of 800 were slain, and near 1500 made prisoners. Numerous horses, camels, and mules, were captured, but no valuable booty obtained. The great gun of Ghuznee, which was captured, was an unwieldy piece of ordnance, to which the Afghans attached much importance, but which was very disproportionate to the injury it was capable of inflicting. Its great weight, and the badness of the roads to the Indus, have prevented its being sent to England.

THE UNITED STATES.

Although the form of government of the United States of North America is an exceedingly simple one, yet it is far from being understood in England. We may, probably, give a brief analysis of it in a future number of our journal.

The present President of the United States, John Tyler, of Virginia, succeeded to that office, under the provisions of the constitution, on the death of General Harrison, having been previously elected to the Vice Presidency, by the same overwhelming vote of the people which elevated General Harrison to the Presidency. It is not probable that Mr. Tyler would have received one twentieth part of the votes for President which he did for the hitherto comparatively unimportant office of Vice President. The possibility of the Vice President stepping into the Executive chair, by the demise of the President, having, in this instance, been realized, will naturally make the people more careful in future who they elect to the subordinate office. This is not said in disparagement of Mr. Tyler, who is unquestionably patriotic in his feelings, urbane and gentlemanly in his manners, and in every respect an honourable, amiable, and honest man; but he has too much good sense to say, that two years ago he supposed himself qualified, either by nature or acquirements, for the office of President of the United States. He will, probably, be a candidate before the people for election in 1844, and they will then place their seal of approbation, or otherwise, upon his pretensions. From present appearances, his chance of success is very small. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, will, undoubtedly, be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and if any man in the country have just

claims upon his fellow citizens for the first office in their gift, he is that man. Mr. Clay has filled every office below those of President and Vice-President, with pre-eminent ability, and with unquestioned integrity; in the most satisfactory and beneficial manner to his country, and with the greatest honour and the truest fame to himself. General Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief of the American army, will be placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the same party which will support Mr. Clay for President. General Scott is as advantageously known as a gentleman, a scholar, and an enlightened and patriotic citizen, as he is for being a skilful, judicious, and gallant soldier. The people of the United States would do themselves honour and service by the election of Mr. Clay and General Scott to the two highest offices in the Government.

There will be, most probably, one or two other candidates. The old party distinctions are, however, in great measure broken up—*Federalist* and *Democrat* are no longer the watchwords of parties; and *Whig* and *Loco-foco* will also most likely have become obsolete before another Presidential election. Mr. Clay will, however, be the candidate of the genuine *Whigs*; and it is very likely that the *pseudo Loco-focos* will bring forward the ex-President, Martin Van Buren, as the advocate of their views. There is, probably no man of the party so likely to succeed as Mr. Van Buren himself. He was the avowed successor of General Jackson, and the perpetuator of his policy. It is the strongest proof of the energy and power of the United States, that the country prospered, and increased in population, in wealth, and in everything which renders a nation truly great, in spite of the mistaken policy of the government, and during twelve years of a proscriptive, jealous, and short-sighted administration of public affairs, and a very wasteful expenditure of the public money. Mr. Van Buren is a man of gentlemanly and amiable manners, very much esteemed in all the relations of private life; and could he shake himself loose from the trammels of party, he would, no doubt, acting according to his own judgment, exhibit more marks of the enlightened statesman and the disinterested patriot than he has hitherto done. Two years may make great changes in the feelings of the people, but they must be great indeed, before any man from the ranks of *Locofocoism* can succeed to the Presidency.

Daniel Webster, the present able Secretary of State, will not, in all probability, be a candidate at the next election. His talents and his services have rendered him the idol of his own part of the country, the New England States; but strong sectional feeling, arising from local causes, which will, it may be hoped, subside in a few more years, would, at present, shut him out from the remotest chance of success.

Other candidates have been spoken of, such as John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who would, probably, not receive a vote out of his own state. Commodore Stewart, known as a gallant seaman, but for nothing more, who has been nominated by a small party in Pennsylvania, and one or two others of still less pretensions, have been mentioned: but, probably, none of these will come to the starting-post at the Presidential race. The candidates will most likely be Mr. Tyler, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Clay; and of these three, the odds are, at present, most decidedly in favour of the latter.

It has been said that the United States prospered and increased in wealth, &c., during the injudicious administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren: and it may be asked in rejoinder, how is it then that the treasury of the United States is now exhausted, and the monetary and financial affairs of the government so entirely disarranged? Let it be borne in mind that the *people* of the United States do not, at present, contribute one farthing in *direct taxation*, nor have they, for the last twenty years, towards the support of the general government; and also that the rates of duties on imported goods have been, during the last ten years, annually diminishing; that during the last twelve years, *every dollar of the national debt has been paid off*. Let distinction also be made between a *poor government* and a *poor people*. If the United States *have* the former, they have *not* the latter. If a certain country nearer home have *not* the former, they, unfortunately, most unequivocally *have* the latter. Which is the best position to be placed in? A small amount of individual taxation, or an increase of the duties upon imported articles of luxury, or a temporary loan of fifteen or twenty millions of pounds sterling, would remove all the difficulties, fill the coffers of the government without sensibly increasing the burthens of the people, and launch the country again full sail upon the current of commercial and political prosperity.

AWFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

It is our melancholy duty to record the most fearful and fatal steam-boat explosion which has ever taken place on the waters of the Chesapeake. The *Medora* was just completed, and, preparatory to being turned out of the hands of the machinist, a number of persons were invited to go in her on an experimental trip. The day being pleasant, it is supposed that probably 100 or more were on board, including some of the directors of the steam-boat company and their friends, and a number of the hands engaged in finishing the vessel, putting in the machinery, &c., and otherwise connected with the construction or sailing of the boat. Soon after 3 o'clock p.m., the boat was about to start from the wharf of the engine builder, Mr. John Watchman, on the south side of the basin, on the proposed trip. A gentleman who was on board informs us, that the engine had only made the second revolution, in order to back the *Medora* from the wharf, when the boiler exploded with a loud noise, carrying upwards a considerable portion of the upper deck and those upon it, and blowing the smoke stacks high in the air. The main force of the explosion was almost exclusively towards the head of the boat, and the portions of the boat around the boiler were torn to pieces. The boiler itself, an immense one of iron, was thrown crosswise on the deck. The boat was instantly enveloped in a cloud of scalding steam, which was inhaled by some with fatal consequences, while others suffered externally in their persons from its effects. Our informant was in the after-part of the boat, where the steam had no effect. He says that several persons were forced overboard, and that one of them was drowned. The boat immediately settled down in the water, until her hull rested on the bottom of the river. In the centre and forward part of the boat, there was a fearful destruction of life and limb. Some of those on board were blown high in the air, and fell on shore, in the water, and on the boats lying near by. Others were crushed with the splintered timbers, others scalded with the steam, while those below the decks, not having time to escape, were either suffocated by the steam, or drowned when the boat sunk. When we reached the scene of desolation, we found a large number of persons, among whom were several physicians, busily engaged in endeavouring to assist the injured, and carrying away those who were dead or dying. So great was the confusion that prevailed, and so little was known as to the number and names of the persons on board, that no complete account could be obtained. There are no doubt some who were on board, whose loss will only be known by their not returning to their homes.—Captain Sutton, who had command of the boat, was standing over the boiler when it exploded. He was much injured in the head, and it was very doubtful yesterday whether he would recover.—Mr. John C. Moale, the agent of the steam-boat line, was on board with his two sons. Mr. Moale had his right foot dislocated, and was injured in the side and back. Soon after he was taken home he expired. Mr. Moale's eldest son William, a fine lad about 14 years of age, was killed almost instantly; a second son, who was also on board, was dangerously injured.—About 40 persons were wounded, not more than half of whom survived.—*Baltimore American*.



THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, May 9th.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I feel an inexpressible delight in inditing my first communication to your lady readers, upon the fashions of the *haut ton* of this *ville de gaité*. So suddenly and with such power has the sun lately shot forth, that there is no end to invention in our spring fashions.

To begin, then, let me first speak of bonnets. "Those most decidedly *à-la-mode*, are the *chapeaux paille de riz*, which are trimmed with shaded ribbons, white in the centre, gradually increasing in tone towards the edges. Pale blues, greens, and *couleur d'or*, are most in vogue. For dress, a small pendent plume of shaded marabouts, light as a zephyr, is worn on the left side; while the right is trimmed with a *nuéu rosace* of ribbon encircled with lace. For the promenade, a bouquet of hanging flowers (pale roses, violets, and primroses have the preference) is placed on the left side, and a slight garniture of lace is sometimes twisted with ribbon across the bonnet, the corners of which are worn rather pointed.

Leghorns are trimmed in the same style as the *paille de riz*, excepting that the colours are a tone deeper, to harmonize with the increased colour of the straw.

White is but little worn at present by our *élégantes* for the promenade, but it enjoys their patronage in our *salons*. An endless variety of organdies balzarines have appeared as competitors for favours, to which, as *demi toilettes*, they are justly entitled. For evening dresses the *Pekin* and watered *nenon* are the most fashionable kinds of silks. Trimmings of every description to the bottom of dresses appear to be waning, although for the fronts they are much employed. For these a new kind of varied silk gimp, plaited in serpentine forms, is used; but the skirt must be plaited in broad plaits, to keep it well in view, as it is otherwise apt to curve and fold round in walking. Muslin dresses are occasionally lined with pale blue and rose silks, the sleeves of which are tight, and trimmed with perpendicular rows of bouillonné.

Shawls will decidedly give place to scarfs and *mantelettes*, of which there is an endless variety—those à la Louis XIII. are especial favourites, but one cannot be *comme il faut* without another charming novelty—for what is more chaste than the *capucin*, which, as it brings into use any kind of lace you may have in your *armoire*, combines at once economy with elegance? Au revoir.

FELICIE.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

[Sittings in Banco.]

THE QUEEN v. ALARIC ALEXANDER WATTS.

In this case a rule had been obtained calling on the defendant to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication in the *United Service Gazette* of a libellous paragraph, reflecting on the character of Captain Maurice, the prosecutor. Mr. Thesiger, on behalf of the defendant, now stated that the article in question imputed to Captain Maurice—that, under certain circumstances, which occurred a great many years ago, the captain had avoided an inquiry by a court-martial. The defendant now publicly expressed his belief that there was no foundation for the supposed charge against Captain Maurice, to whom he offered his sincere apology for its insertion. The Attorney-general, on the part of Captain Maurice, said—This reparation having been made, Captain Maurice had no wish whatever to prosecute this matter any further. His object was, the vindication of his character, and not the obtaining an award of offended justice against the defendant, who might possibly fall into an error, notwithstanding the use of great care in the conduct of this paper. On payment by the defendant of all the costs which had been incurred, and on his apology being, as it had been, made by the defendant's counsel, he consented that the rule should be discharged.—Rule discharged accordingly.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Nisi Prius sittings for Middlesex commenced on Tuesday morning at Westminster before Lord Abinger.

DYER AND ANOTHER v. MAY.

This was an issue under the order of a judge, pursuant to the Interpleader Act, to determine a question as to the property in the furniture of a house, situate No. 54, Devonshire-street, Portland-place. Mr. Platt and Mr. Lee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Thesiger, with Mr. Watson, for the defendant. It appeared that Mr. H. C. Moreton Dyer, the brother of the plaintiffs, occupied the house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, up to the beginning of the month of April last, when he departed with his wife and family to France. The defendant and Mr. May had previously obtained a judgment against Mr. Dyer for about 700*l.*, and issuing an execution upon this judgment, proceeded to Devonshire-street, when it was ascertained that the furniture was previously taken possession of by a person named Hawker, on behalf of the plaintiffs, who claimed the property

in the furniture under an assignment executed on the 26th of March last. To show that the assignment was a *bond fide* transaction, it was now proved that the plaintiffs, the Misses Dyer, had advanced their brother 1200*l.* in September 1831, and understanding he had got into pecuniary difficulties, they urged him in February last to make some arrangement for securing their debt, upon which he executed the assignment in question. On the other hand, it appeared that, although the assignment purported to transfer all the plate, linen, &c., in the house in Devonshire-street, to the plaintiffs, within a few days before Mr. Dyer left England, he caused a plate-chest to be taken to Hoare's bank, in Fleet-street, and lodged there in the name of the Dowager Lady Knatchbull, who was a relation by marriage, and had also some trifling articles removed to the house of Mrs. Chichester, in Wimpole-street, who was also a connexion. This clandestine disposition of the property, it was contended, showed that the assignment of the plaintiffs was merely colourable, to protect the property from Mr. Dyer's creditors, and that the plate and linen would not have been removed if they belonged to the plaintiffs. Lord Abinger advised the jury that the removal of the plate and linen before Mr. Dyer left this country for France, although it might have been a fraud on the plaintiffs, did not show that the assignment to them was not *bond fide*. The real question for the jury was, whether the Misses Dyer meant to make their brother a present of the 1200*l.*, or to accept the assignment as a valid security. If the assignment was really taken as a transfer of the property, although it may be done by way of preference to his sisters, as Mr. Dyer had not become a bankrupt, it was not fraudulent. The jury, after a short conference, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The seventh session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, Sir James Duke, the Sheriffs, the Under-sheriffs, and other civic officers.

The calendar contains a list of 292 offences; and the cases arise as follows:—From London, 44; Middlesex, 184; Essex, 8; Kent, 18; and Surrey, 38.

UTTERING A FORGED ORDER.—William Elphinstone, aged 22, described as a sailor, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously uttering a forged order for monies to Moses Myers. Mr. Phillips defended the prisoner, who, it appeared from the evidence, had presented an order for 10*l.*, which appeared to be an order for an advance of wages to the prisoner, under an engagement of his making a voyage in the capacity of chief mate to India in the ship Madras, and which appeared to be signed by the master, Robert Slack. The prosecutor's wife advanced a sovereign on it, and promised to give the prisoner more on the ensuing day. He, accordingly called to receive the money, when the prosecutor's wife, having discovered by inquiry that the order had been forged, gave him into custody.

Mr. Phillips, for the defence, asserted that the prisoner was very highly connected, but had been deserted by his friends in consequence of wildness; and the present charge arose in consequence of a wager which had been made between the prisoner and another young man, who had since sailed to India, the terms of which were, that the prisoner would not procure two pounds from Mr. Myers on a Sunday. The prisoner presented the order for the purpose merely of winning his wager. The order had been actually written and prepared by the other young man, who has since sailed. The learned counsel proceeded to urge that whatever may have been chargeable to the prisoner for inconsiderate wildness, there was no criminality in his intentions.—The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder then addressed the prisoner, and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

WEDNESDAY.—Maria Williams, alias Maria Wood, a respectable-looking woman, was charged with stealing plate to the value of 300*l.* the property of James Holden, Esq., her master.

The robbery was committed in a very singular and daring manner. It appeared that the prisoner was cook to the prosecutor, and in the month of October, in last year, she had warning to leave. On the 20th of that month the prosecutor and his wife were from home, and on their return they discovered that the drawers in their bedroom had been forced open, and that a number of silver articles, consisting of coffee-ewers, tea-pots, salvers, forks, spoon, gold rings, and other articles, to the value altogether of more than 300*l.*, had been stolen, and that the prisoner had also absconded. It was then ascertained that in the course of the same day the prisoner left the house in a hackney-coach, carrying with her a heavy box, and it appeared that she proceeded to Dublin, where she went to the house of a jeweller named Bennett, and represented herself to him as a widow, and stated that her husband had left her some plate, and that, being in difficulties, she was anxious to dispose of it. She was dressed very elegantly in mourning, with a widow's cap on; and Mr. Bennett having no suspicion, purchased of her two hundred and twenty ounces of silver plate, for which he paid her 4*s.* 8*d.* an ounce. She afterwards said that she wanted to raise more money, and sold here a quantity of jewellery. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended at Cork; and on the prosecutor arriving, and being confronted with her, she denied all knowledge of him, and declared she had never seen him before in her life. The prisoner was then brought to London, and, on her way thither, she made a statement tantamount to a confession of the robbery, and asked the officer whether it would be better for her to plead guilty.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

The Court ordered the plate in the possession of Bennett to be given up to the prosecutor.

The Recorder took his seat upon the bench at five o'clock, and, in the course of the evening, the grand jury came into Court with a number of bills, and among others, they returned a true bill against Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones, otherwise Good, and against Mary Good, as an accessory after the fact. Both the indictments are very voluminous, and contain no less than thirty-two counts. A true bill was also returned against Daniel Good for felony, and against Mary Good for felony. A bill was likewise returned against Richard Gamble for felony, and against Thomas Cooper for the murder of the policeman Daley.

OLD COURT.

THE HIGHBURY MURDER.—At the sitting of the Court on Thursday, Thomas Cooper, the man charged with the wilful murder of Daley the policeman, on the 5th instant, was arraigned. The prisoner appeared in a very weak and debilitated state, and was accommodated with a chair while the indictment was being read. When placed in the dock he looked carelessly round the Court for a few minutes. He appeared to pay no attention whatever to the indictment as it was being read, but, as he did at the police-office, placed his arms across the bar, resting his head upon them. After pleading *not guilty*, an application was made by Mr. Henry to postpone the trial, upon the ground of there not being time to prepare the defence. Mr. Baron Alderson refused to defer the trial to the next sessions, and advised Mr. Henry to apply to the full Court on Friday.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE—WEDNESDAY.—A Mr. Rainton, who stated that he resided in Mortimer-street, and was principal conductor of a matrimonial institution, came to the justice room in consequence of some observations which were made by Sir Peter Laurie, relative to an establishment for bringing couples together in the matrimonial way. He brought with him a book containing the items of the various charms and recommendations which the subscribers possessed by their own accounts, and to which he desired to draw the attention of the magistrate in proof of the *bond fide* character of the mart with which he had, he said, the honour of being connected. Sir Peter Laurie—Pray, what brings you here, Mr. Rainton? Mr. Rainton—I come here on account of the attacks which you have been pleased to make upon a highly honourable and *bond fide* matrimonial institution, of which I am the head. Sir Peter Laurie—How do you know that you are the person alluded to? I never mentioned a name, and I never heard yours before. Mr. Rainton—Because mine is the only matrimonial mart in the metropolis, and I suspect the false informa-

tion came from a man who was formerly connected with the institution, but who acted disgracefully, and has now nothing to do with it.



Sir Peter Laurie, after having read aloud to the amusement of the crowd a few of the items of recommendation of gentlemen who sought ladies with considerable fortunes, without requiring that they should be particularly beautiful, asked the principal in the matrimonial mart how long he had been connected with the institution? Mr. Rainton replied, that he was in the concern in 1839. Sir Peter Laurie—And how many marriages may you have caused to be perpetrated in that time? Mr. Rainton—Why, three. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—What! only three in all that time! Then I suppose you get a percentage upon the cash which ladies bring? Mr. Rainton—Certainly I do. (Great laughter.) Oh, you may ridicule it, but the concern is in every respect honourable and creditable. Sir Peter Laurie—And do you get women who are silly enough to expose themselves to this sort of humbug? Mr. Rainton—I repeat, there is no humbug in it. Sir Peter Laurie—Well, I am very glad that you have caught no more than three flats in three years. (Laughter.) Mr. Rainton—I am not a sharp, however. Sir Peter Laurie—You are certainly rather a flat for coming here; but as you are here, let me look into your book for the history of these parties you have coupled together. (Great laughter.) Mr. Rainton (withdrawing and closing his book)—No, we never give information of that kind. Sir Peter Laurie—Well, then, do you know that I consider all matrimonial agency rascally. I think it is very like swindling. Mr. Rainton—I assure you that some of the first people are in my books. There is one who is a deputy lieutenant and a magistrate of two counties. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—Well, it is as creditable to him as it is to you. Mr. Rainton—Oh, Sir Peter, I have one in my books who belongs to your own club. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—Depend upon it, if he had been known to be a customer of yours, he would have been well black-balled. But let me know your object in coming to me? Mr. Rainton—To contradict the statements you have made. I may make you responsible for them in another court. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—When I succeeded in knocking up the West Middlesex Insurance Company, I cannot be afraid of concerns of minor import. Mr. Rainton—Mine is no West Middlesex Insurance Company. Mr. Hobler—No; I suppose, however, you insure the happiness of your couples? (Great laughter.) Mr. Rainton—No; I don't insure anything of the kind. (Laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—But as you only effect one marriage per year, your profits upon the commission must be considerable. Now, is it true that you charge each of your patients 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*? Mr. Rainton—Not at all. I charge no more altogether than eleven shillings. (Great laughter.) Sir Peter Laurie—What! No more than eleven shillings for a lady with 1000*l.* a year? Now, I do not relish this way of couple making. I never knew any persons joined together in consequence of a matrimonial advertisement except a poor fellow in Fleet-street, who cut his own throat soon after the knot was tied; and Corder the murderer, for whom a knot was tied in another way. Mr. Rainton then withdrew amidst loud laughter, which he bore with fortitude.



A young man, named Samuel Crafts, was charged by Israel Cohen with having defrauded him, by selling him the duplicate of a chain described as gold, but proved to be copper. The complainant stated that the defendant prevailed upon him to purchase the duplicate of the chain, which was a watch-guard, and upon which 11*s.* had been lent by the pawnbroker, for the sum of 5*s.*; that upon redeeming the chain he ascertained, on getting it tested, that there was not an atom of gold in the whole length, and that the defendant refused to return the property which had been paid for the redemption from pawn. The defendant, in the absence of the pawnbroker, stated that the chain he had pledged was certainly gold, and did not partake of any of the base qualities of the inferior metals of that produced, which it was quite evident was copper or brass without mixture. He denied that the complainant had paid him money for the duplicate, but admitted that he had borrowed 5*s.* from that person upon it. When the pawnbroker appeared, however, the defendant admitted that the chain produced was the identical one he had pledged. Two shopmen, in the employment of Mr. Barker, pawnbroker, gave rather a singular account of the transaction. It appeared from their statement that the defendant went into one of Mr. Barker's shops, and, presenting the chain, said all he wanted was ten or twelve shillings upon it. The shopman, not doubting that the article was gold, readily complied, but after the defendant was gone he tested it, and found that it was copper. Subsequently the defendant returned, and wanted more money upon the chain, but the shopman of course declined any further advance. The defendant then parted with the duplicate to the complainant, who, in the belief that he had got a good thing, ran off and released it, and walked off to another shop, belonging to the same pawnbroker, and asked for the loan of 30*s.* upon the valuable commodity. The shopman being a keener and older hand than his fellows at the other establishment, immediately refused to lend a farthing upon such trash; and then back walked Mr. Israel Cohen to the other shop, and tried to get even the money he was out of pocket upon the article. The attempt was, as might be imagined, ineffectual, and

Her Majesty left the ball for about an hour afterwards, but dancing was continued to maintain its supremacy in female beauty. Never did England on Thursday night, when a galaxy of lovely more decidedly than on the gorgeous and becoming costumes, met women, attired in the most elegant and youthful Sovereign. Anxious to do honour to their fairer Majesty, no expense was spared in evince their respect towards her guests; and when one considers the dresses of her honourables, adding, as heir-looms in hereditary vast treasures of jewels descended at aristocratic houses, brought forth line, from our proud and ancient nobles, under that title, it was acknowledged on this occasion, we cannot wonder that this was acknowledged by all present to surpass that of every other country.

We come now to speak of the characteristic illustrations of this brilliant event, as they adorn the pages of our ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. And, first, as in all honour and duty bound, we must direct attention to her who, not more in her exalted station as "sovereign of all she surveyed," than by her grace and condescension, was emphatically the sun from which the glorious constellations of the evening drew light, and life, and brightness. The costume worn by her Majesty was that of the noble-hearted and tender Philippa, Queen of Edward III. Our limits preclude a full-length representation of her Majesty's attire; but the accompanying engraving will enable our fair readers to form an idea of its splendour, with the assistance of the following description.

DRESSES OF HER MAJESTY AND HER LADIES IN ATTENDANCE.

Over a skirt, with a demi-train of *ponceau* velvet, edged with fur, her Majesty wore a surcoat of brocade, blue and gold. The centre and the edges likewise lined with minever. This fur—distinctive of the highest social station in the middle ages, when the costume of high and low, of age and youth, were not confounded—her Majesty alone wore at her ball. From the upper edge of the centre of the minever stomacher there was a band descending of jewels laid on gold tissue, and the other parts of the dress, the armlets, &c., were likewise studded with precious gems. Over this was affixed an ample mantle of splendid brocade, gold and silver, with flowers of silver *mattes* and brilliants, over a gold ground—a marvellous tissue made, as well the blue and gold brocade, by the ingenuity of our own Spitalfields weaver. This mantle was lined with minever. Her Majesty's hair, folded inward *à la Cloris*, was surmounted by a light crown of graven gold.

THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.—Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the



Robes, who, as leader of the Highland Quadrille, wore one of the richest of her characteristic national costumes.

THE BEDCHAMBER WOMEN.—The Hon. Mrs. Anson and Mrs. Brand wore dresses of charming effect of the period chosen by her Majesty, bearing the quarterings of the ancient arms of England, with lions and *fleur de lis*.

LADIES IN WAITING.—Lady Jocelyn and Lady Portman wore dresses of the same form as her Majesty's, with a surcoat, but without minever and other distinctive accompaniments.

THE MAIDS OF HONOUR. Miss Liddell, Miss Paget, Miss Devereux, Miss Stanley, appeared in dresses and surcoats, trimmed with gold and silver.

Lady Roslyn exhibited a dress copied from the picture of the famous Countess of Salisbury, whose garter Edward III. turned into a trophy—origin of the highest order of chivalry now in existence, and which Kings, Princes, and Nobles of the highest degree bear as a remembrance of the most romantic of all past ages.

To describe the effect of these dresses as gorgeous, would be but to half express the admiration they elicited. The design and execution of her Majesty's costume were intrusted to the genius and skill of Vouillon and Laure. The former, who, we hear, is an amateur of the pictorial art, had amassed experience under Sir Thomas Lawrence in the famous *bal costumé* of the Marchioness of Londonderry, and with the assistance of his expert and tasteful sister, Madame Laure, we are told that he succeeded marvellously in embodying the noble devices of her Majesty upon this occasion.

The small engravings in the centre of this and the next page exhibit detached groups of her Majesty's illustrious visitors in the various costumes honoured by their adoption, as, blended together after the quadrilles, they wandered through the scenes of enchantment unveiled to them by the favour and hospitality of their young and lovely Sovereign.



The engraving at the bottom of this page will enable our readers to form an accurate idea of the novelty and splendour exhibited in the ball-room of the Palace, at the precise moment of the commencement of the royal quadrille. Amidst this magnificent group the ingenuity of our curious friends will find no difficulty in appropriating particular costume to individual character; and fastidious indeed must be the taste that, in such a cluster of brilliants, would care to discover a flaw.

If we might be allowed space, we could here dilate with enthusiasm upon the surpassing magnificence of the scene before us. The highest, the wealthiest, the loveliest, and the most honoured of the land, are gathered into one *Tableau Vivant* of the most interesting period of modern history; and, but that any reference to the stern and unclothed facts of actual life would here be out of place, we would observe that, in our opinion, never did Sovereign and Prime Minister coincide in their measures more happily, than Queen Victoria and her Premier. The latter taxes us to relieve the commonalty; our gracious and lovely Sovereign, who combines exquisite feminine diplomacy with more serious statesmanship, amerces her nobles through their pleasures, and the gay magnates, *en s'amusant*, spend 100,000*l.* to revive languishing trade! This is the healthful ingredient which lies at the bottom of the overflowing cup of pleasure. This is one of the wholesome conditions by which affluence and rank should preserve their distinctions amongst us. Some of our contemporaries, in narrow-minded envy of the rich, appear as if they would retrograde to the very sumptuary laws of the dark ages. We laugh to scorn the remarks of these—

"Malicious censurers: which ever,
As ravenous fishes, do a vessel follow
That is new trimmed; but benefit no further
Than vainly longing."



We must now describe the magnificent dress worn by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the character of Edward III., and, considering the impersonation selected by his royal consort, we cannot but admire the pure taste that dictated the adoption in this instance. The cloak (which, as well as every other external part of the attire of his Royal Highness and of her Majesty, was manufactured in Spital-fields) was composed of the richest scarlet velvet, lined throughout with ermine of the first quality. Round the entire extremity ran a splendid gold lace, three inches in width, bearing upon it a raised pattern of oak leaves and acorns. This lace was edged top and bottom with two rows of pearls of an unusual size, amounting in number to no less than 1200. The cloak was cut to fix itself in such a manner as to hang pendant fully from each shoulder without any fastening. His Royal Highness connected the two sides of the cloak across the breast with a band composed of, and most gorgeously studded with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, and almost every other description of precious stones. Underneath this cloak his Royal Highness wore a full robe, reaching from the throat to the feet, constructed of a material which, in its manufacture, cost fifteen guineas per yard. It is a brocade, of which the component parts are gold, and blue and satin silk. The splendour of the effect of this robe was greatly enhanced, by being slashed with royal blue velvet, the slashing being fully studded, like the connecting band of the cloak, with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c. The collar of this robe was arranged, with respect to the brilliancy of its jewels, so as to match the band of the cloak.

The *tout ensemble* of his Royal Highness's attire was, in every way, worthy of the distinguished wearer, and formed a correct and beautiful parallel with that produced by the gorgeous costume of her Majesty.

His Royal Highness was surrounded by a noble group of attendants, in appropriate habits; amongst whom, with others not historically associated with the monarch represented, were the Earl of Rosslyn, who wore the costume of Grand Veneur of the nearest period to Edward the Third's age.



buono to his greatest hero, as a quality superior to and implying every other. Louis XII. had a right to this appellation; he was a good and stout soldier, as well as the best of the French kings.

THE CONSTABLE DE BOURBON (Lord Hillsborough).—Nothing can be more splendid to dress out than the character of this illustrious traitor; but his historical character is detestable. A prince of the blood, he imprisoned his king; a Frenchman, he shed the blood of his countrymen; a Catholic, he besieged the Pope, stormed the capital of Catholic Christianity, and in our age antiquarians still lament the destruction, by his soldiery, of some classic remains which then still subsisted at Rome.

BAYARD (Earl of Cardigan).—To throw a moral light on the picture before so dark a character as Bourbon's has disappeared, we take up the Chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*. The scene that once took place betwixt Bayard and Bourbon is sublime, and alone suffices to depict the noble mind of the former. When Bayard fell, mortally wounded, at the passage of La Sechia, the Constable arrived as he was on the point of death. "Bayard," he exclaimed, "how I pity you!"—"No, Monseigneur, it is you to whom pity is due," murmured the expiring knight, as, kissing his cross-handled sword as a sign of redemption, his great soul winged its way to heaven. The contrite Constable passed on with a sigh, and dropped a tear. With Bayard "the age of chivalry was gone." How strictly appropriate was the taste that for a moment led posterity to imagine his resurrection in Lord-Cardigan.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex appeared in a full Highland costume, embellished by every resource of sartorial art. The dagger, pistols, and claymore of his Royal Highness, a necessary part of the national costume, were mounted in silver, wrought with a talent not unworthy of a Benvenuto Cellini.

The Lord Chamberlain, Earl De La Warr, appeared in the supposed costume of an Officer of State in the court of Edward III. His surcoat was embroidered with the badge worn by his ancestor at the battle of Poitiers. His motto, also assumed on the same



occasion, was embroidered on the edge of his mantle. Lord Forester wore the costume of a Captain of the Guards at the time of Edward III.

His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, Grand Falconer of England, attended in the magnificent and picturesque costume of his hereditary office, which, happily, agrees with the epoch in which her Majesty has placed the scene of this incomparable masque.

Sir Robert Peel's eldest son adopted a costume copied from Vandyke, a painter, whose name—if it had not been immortalized by a greater fame—would have been perpetuated by the appellation given by him to a peculiar dress, which has descended to our times. In the costume of our Prime Minister's youthful heir, the rich dress of *grénet* velvet was set off by deep trimmings of rich point lace

poinard de merci, and the cross-handled sword, formed altogether a most picturesque costume.

As regards the dresses worn by the high-born ladies who graced this romance with their presence, it may here be observed that amongst the tissues of which they are made, nothing surpasses that of novelty of the season—*blondes d'argent et d'or*. It is a triumph of human ingenuity to have turned the precious ductile metals into such gossamer tissues. The patterns are exquisite. Whilst the surface in all positions preserves the metallic brilliancy, catching and reflecting every ray of light, the coloured tissues of the dresses beneath are not concealed. These metallic blondes are impervious to the eye, and you have thus all the effect of cloth of gold and silver, without the inconvenience of its weight. Far the greater proportion of the costumes of the middle ages are made of gold and silver brocade, and of velvet. The effect of the latter, in the dresses we have seen, is relieved by rich embroidery, by gems of every description, and



The Marquis of Normanby selected for his delineation of character, that of the heroic Sir Walter de Manny, one of the most valiant and chivalrous companions of the great Edward.

The Earl of Jersey appeared as Grand Master of the Order of the Templars. His dress was entirely white, with the red cross on the breast. This character is rich in historic association, and, as such, excited peculiar interest.

The Marquis of Douro, Sir William Stanley, Mr. John Stanley, and the Hon. Charles Gore, wore costumes of the court and age of Philip II.

The Duke of Sutherland appeared as the Duke of Ferrara.

The Hon. Colonel Anson exhibited the splendid dress of Francisco de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Among the most effective costumes of the evening, that of the Earl of Penbrooke, as Francis I., stood prominent. Could that magnificent Prince have risen from his tomb, he would have been delighted to see so fair and well-featured a nobleman reviving his memory in the eyes of the *toutes belles* to which he was so much devoted. In the hands of the noble Lord he represented the finer moments of his bright but chequered existence, as when vanquished at Pavia, he wrote the noble letter with "tout est-perdue fors l'honneur." It would be impossible, and if otherwise, perhaps not sufficiently interesting, were we to give a categorical list of the 2000 distinguished individuals who, upon this occasion, condescended to merge the identity of their own character in that of the illustrious of bygone days. Some few we may notice, as for instance:—

GASTON DE FOIX (personated by Prince George of Cambridge).—The most interesting of all youthful historical heroes. To him might be assigned what Ariosto so beautifully says of his imaginary hero Zerbino, that "Nature made him, and destroyed her mould."

LOUIS XII. (the Duke of Beaufort).—Ariosto, superior in that to any other poet, gives the title of *Il*



We had almost omitted to mention that the Marquis of Exeter as well as the Earl of Beverley and several other noblemen, appeared in splendid suits of bright armour. We understand that this costume should be adopted was the particular desire of her Majesty; and it is another instance of her taste and discernment, for it could not fail to enhance the striking effect of the pageant. The armour of the epoch of Edward III. is of striking effect. The pointed helmet encircled by a gold coronet, denoted the rank of the bearer. At this period the plate armour had superseded chain mail. To the effect of bright steel was added that of the surcoat of a rich silken tissue, emblazoned with an embroidery of the armorial bearing of the knight; added to them, the embroidered scarf of silk, *en sautoir*, across the breast; the bright jewelled

by contrasts of colour. The gold and silver brocades are of coloured grounds with antique patterns, of exquisite designs. Still the heat to be endured in these gorgeous costumes must have been very trying in so crowded an assembly.

The small engravings on this page we have already spoken of as exhibiting partial groups of her Majesty's distinguished guests *en ambulant*.

In the illustration with which we shall terminate our pictorial record of this extraordinary event, her Majesty is represented on a chair of state, surrounded by her royal and illustrious relatives. Her youthful consort, the venerable and time-honoured Sussex, her justly-endearred mother, and others of her Court, will be readily distinguished amidst the splendid throng.

It is but just that we should acknowledge so far our obligation to the editor of the *Morning Post* for the information afforded by his columns upon this interesting subject, and from which much of the preceding detail has been collected.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 15.—Whit Sunday, the annual commemoration of the feast of Pentecost, and so called from the white robes worn by those who took part in the ceremonies.—A paper currency established in America, 1775.

MONDAY, 16.—Whit Monday.—Rapun died aged 64, 1725.—John Ward, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, 1726.—Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, a distinguished modern poetess, died at Dublin, 1825.—M. Casimir Perrier, prime minister of France, died of cholera, aged 54, 1832.

TUESDAY, 17.—Mary, Queen of Scots, defeated by the Regent Murray, upon which she fled into England, 1568.—Catherine I., Empress of Russia, died in her 40th year, 1727.—The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived at Portsmouth, 1824.—Missolonghi surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation, 1829.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Bonaparte declared Emperor of France, under the name of Napoleon I., 1804.—Shaw Allum, Emperor of Hindostan, lineally descended from Tamerlane, died 1807.—John Bellingham, executed for the murder of Mr. Percival, 1812.

THURSDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 988.—Quakers' general meeting begins in London.—Ann Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., fell by the hands of the executioner, 1536.

FRIDAY, 20.—Columbus died, aged 59, 1506.—Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, and Thelwall, taken into custody for alleged high treason, 1794.

SATURDAY, 21.—Lord Edward Fitzgerald arrested for high treason in Dublin, when he was wounded and died, 1798.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, 17.—At 12, British and Foreign Temperance Society, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row, Lord Teignmouth, Chairman; at 6, Home Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, Sir Culling Eardly Smith, Bart.; at 64, British and Foreign Temperance Society, St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A. Wednesday, 18.—at 12, Foreign Aid Society, Exeter Hall, Lord Cholmondeley; at 64, Indigent Blind Visiting Society, Woburn Episcopalian Chapel, Tavistock-square, Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A. Thursday, 19.—at 12, Sailors' Home, Destitute Sailors' Asylum, Hanover-square Rooms, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B.; at 7, London Aged Christian Society, Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Rev. D. Moore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge, with feelings of unqualified satisfaction, the numerous testimonials of approbation that have poured in upon us since the announcement of this unique, and as it has been, we think, correctly designated, "truly national undertaking." To our friends in town and country we tender our warmest thanks for their cheering encouragement so far, and shall rely with much confidence upon their co-operation to assist us in achieving the triumph we hope to deserve. In furtherance of our object, we invite communications, and sketches for illustration, from our literary and artistic friends generally, pledging ourselves to afford every attention to their wishes, compatible with the interests of our paper and the instruction and amusement of our readers.

The "British Soldier," and the "Lament of the Railroads," are respectfully declined. The MSS. are left at the office.

"Anthologos."—We believe the lady in question is still living, but have no immediate means to ascertain the fact.

"J. K., Leeds."—In reply to the question "if a reader would be entitled to the Colosseum Print by a subscription for six months, paid weekly," we beg to state that we have no intention to confine the issue to those who may choose to pay in advance. Every one who may have subscribed to the paper regularly for six months will, upon application to his newsman, be supplied with a copy. It will not be a part of our system to require payment in advance, except in the usual course of business, as practised by the established journals.

"D. Jones," Easton.—We beg to inform this correspondent that the paper will be forwarded direct from the office to any person remitting a sixpence, with a proper address. In places where there is no established newsagent, this mode of transmission has long been found necessary; and we shall follow the example of our contemporaries in this matter.

The hurry and confusion attendant upon the production of a first number must be our apology for the omission of further correspondence this week.

A splendid series of illustrations will embellish our second number.

All communications for this paper are requested to be forwarded to the Office, 320, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.



We commence our political course by a distinct avowal of an unconquerable aversion to the very name of 'Party.' At any previous time such an announcement would probably have proved sufficient to damage the opening prospects of our journal, despite of all attractions which, in other respects, it might have been enabled to present. There is however, at the present day, a growing tendency on the part of the people to test all legis-

lative measures simply by a reference to their practical utility, which we have watched with the sincerest pleasure, and upon which we are disposed to place a full reliance. Although, therefore, we are unable, on the one hand, to promise our Conservative friends that we intend to uphold Sir ROBERT PEEL as a faultless minister, whose disposition would be irreparably damaged by an infusion of the least additional degree of candour or docility; or, on the other, to bid for the favour of the Whigs, by averring a conscientious belief that in his struggles for power no feelings ever lodge in the breast of Lord JOHN RUSSELL save those which originate in an intense desire to accelerate the march of liberal opinions, we can safely promise to readers of both parties, that whatever may be the measures proposed on either side, they will receive no word of encouragement or opposition from us but such as will at all events be supported by honest, if not unanswerable, reasons. In the path which we have thus chalked out we must, perhaps, expect in turn to give occasional—we trust only momentary—offence to many of our readers; but the manifestation of constant sincerity on our part will gain for us, we feel persuaded, at all times something like favourable attention, and insure in the long run a more extensive support than could be hoped for from other means. The career of a courtier is as short as it is brilliant; but we hesitate to break entirely with an honest adviser, even although he may sometimes render himself extremely disagreeable.

THE Income-tax, with all its most obnoxious clauses, it now fixed upon the country. When Sir ROBERT PEEL entered upon office, it seemed as if his administration possessed, to a singular extent, the elements of durability. Weary of watching a lingering death-bed, the people had hailed, as a "happy release," the dissolution of the Melbourne Administration; and eager to shake off the listlessness which had been generated by a constant communion with slow, yet hopeless decay, were prepared to go forward with the lusty heir, who was about not only to remedy the neglect and disrepair consequent upon the prolonged sickness of his predecessors, but to improve in numberless ways the national estate, to the management of which, after long patience, he had at length succeeded.

When all men were thus predisposed to favourable constructions, we could have fancied it almost beyond the scope

of human ingenuity to devise a mode of action that should at one instant give almost general dissatisfaction. Yet this, despite of the way in which for the sake of consistency we may try to shake off the impression, has certainly been effected by Sir ROBERT PEEL.

Nor is the case one in which he can console himself for the loss of popularity, by the reflection that it is a temporary consequence of the annoyance naturally felt by the public, when they are suddenly called upon to fulfil an unpleasant duty, and that when this shall have subsided, they will do him justice the more earnestly, to make up for the wrong which he first sustained by their injurious opinions. As the case stands, it is precisely the reverse of this. The disposition on all sides is to shut out all belief as to the impending evils of the obnoxious measure, to avoid all discussion, and hopefully to wait and see what will come of it. His supporters have been bitterly disappointed; but they will not, as yet, confess it even to themselves.

It is not, then, from the circumstance that taxation is at all times ugly, that the Income-tax is now regarded so distastefully. There exists an universal spirit that does honour to the country, cheerfully to meet every demand that may arise for the maintenance of national faith. It is not that there is an aversion to direct taxation. People have learned that, by no other than direct means, can taxation be fairly levied, and a disposition is consequently entertained to encourage the experiment. It is not from a belief that other methods of raising the revenue could have been successfully resorted to. It is from none of these causes that the Income-tax, which is now looked upon with silent forebodings, will, ere long, be regarded with universal loathing.

It is from the fact that it has been arranged upon a plan involving the grossest injustice—injustice apparently as objectionless as it is monstrous—that we may venture to foretell the storm that awaits it. To some inequalities in its collection, the people, in their desire to support the ministry, and in the consciousness that it must at present be impossible to devise a scheme by which the contemplated object could be achieved with perfect fairness, were cheerfully disposed to submit; but the remedies for the glaring inequalities of the present bill lie so completely on the surface, and have been so ably pointed out, that it seems as if nothing short of fatuity could have caused the dogged perseverance with which the Premier has maintained them.

The exemption of persons with incomes under 150*l.* a year, although it appears at first to show a most praiseworthy consideration for the poor, is an act of direct injustice. Honest men require equality of taxation, but not exemption of any kind. Sir Robert maintains the Poor-law, which, in many cases, denies an out-door allowance of a few shillings to the aged pauper, and grants a boon of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or thereabouts, to every man with a yearly income of 149*l.* It is true that the collection of the tax from the very needy would be difficult and inconvenient; but the way to have avoided this would have been to have exempted the first 100*l.* of every man's income. This would include an entire exemption for all the strictly poor; but it would at the same time have been just towards the other classes. The man with 160*l.* would, under its operation, be required to pay upon 60*l.*; the man with 10,000*l.*, upon 9,900*l.* a year. To the former it would operate most beneficially, while the latter would have no cause to complain, since he would share the exemption to the same extent as all other persons. In like manner the injustice of the scheme, as regards terminable annuities, admitted of correction in the simplest way, by causing the tax to be levied according to their money value; while the crowning iniquity of the whole measure involved in the taxing of precarious incomes to the same extent as incomes arising from real property, might have been avoided by a recourse to the plan repeatedly suggested, of estimating all such incomes at the value of life annuities, and levying the tax upon the interest which at 5 per cent. such amount would yield. This course, while it would still have given undue advantage to the possessors of real property, would have appeared singularly righteous when compared with that which has been adopted.

As it stands, the measure is neither more nor less than a measure for the exemption of property from the payment of any tax whatever. The professional man, realizing a precarious income of 600*l.* a year, will pay precisely the same amount as the man of independent fortune with his 20,000*l.* Consols. So far as the payment upon income goes, each man is fairly taxed. But one is without capital of any kind, while the other has property to the amount of 20,000*l.*, for the protection of which he pays not a single farthing.

These things are so obvious, and have been so clearly enforced by writers of all parties, that it is impossible to believe that Sir ROBERT PEEL is blind to them. If no other means could have convinced him of the impolicy of his measure, the conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL might have awakened some misgivings in his mind. Perhaps he calculates that it will take more than three years to break down his majority, and that at the end of that time he can afford to let the income-tax die a natural death. From this calculation, however, he must not omit all reckoning of the damage which his character will sustain from the rankling thoughts which the pressure of injustice, during so long a period, will fix in the minds of all classes.

If the measure be fraught with wrong—and of this no one can entertain a doubt—the evil consequences that will arise from it must, sooner or later, recoil upon the head of its author. For our parts, we think that a single year will serve to exemplify this truth.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Money has become very tight on the Stock Exchange, and the prices of Consols are not quite so good as at the close of business yesterday, being 92½ for Money, and 92½ for the Account; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99½; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 100½; Bank Stock, 167½; 168; India Stock, 250½; India Bonds, 21; and Exchequer Bills, 39 42 prem.

Scarcely a bargain has been made either in Foreign Securities or Shares.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 55½; Grand Junction 189; London and Birmingham Shares, 31½; and Eastern Counties, new, 5*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Mexican Bonds are quoted at the advanced rate of 37½, having been 37½.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)

Bank Stock, 167½.	India Stock.
3 per Cent. Red. 91½.	Ditto Bonds, 21 prem.
3 per Cent. Cons. 92.	Ditto Old Annuities.
3½ per Cent. Red. 99½.	Ditto New Annuities.
New 3½ per Cent. 100½.	Ex. Bills, 1000 <i>l.</i> , 24 <i>d.</i> , 39 prem.
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto, 500 <i>l.</i> , 41 prem.
Long Annuities to expire.	Ditto, Small, 41 prem.
Jan. 1860, 12½.	Bank Stock for Account.
Oct. 1859, 12½.	India Stock for Account.
Jan. 1860.	Consols for Account, 92½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

MATTHEW FOSTER, Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, City, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Leadenhall-street, London, musical wind instrument maker.
CHARLES MARSHALL, Old Castle-street, London, brewer.
CHARLES HANCOCK, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London, coal-merchant.
WILLIAM WARD, Blackfriars-road, London, draper.
DAVID LLOYD, Llanllwchaearn, Montgomeryshire, timber-dealer.
EDWARD KEYS, Hanley, china-manufacturer.
EVAN REES, Worcester, hatter.
EDMUND HENRY WALLER and WILLIAM WALTERS, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber-merchants.
GEORGE FOORD, Brighton, coal-merchant.
FRANCIS BAYNTUN, Bath, surgeon dentist.
WILLIAM SMALLEY, Sheephead, Leicestershire, corn dealer.
JOSEPH TILSTON, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-manufacturer.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD EGAN LEE, printer, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane.
JOSEPH STANSBURY, bookseller, St. Matthew's-place, Hackney-road.
WILLIAM HEADLAND, tailor, Louth, Lincolnshire.
WILLIAM JOHNSON, leather-dealer, Shrewsbury.
JOHN YOUNG, victualler, Lambeth.
CHARLES BRIDGER, mealman, Middlesex.
WILLIAM COX BUCHANAN, money scrivener.
JAMES HODGKINS ALLEN, timber merchant, Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire.
JOHN ROBSON SMITH, ship owner, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham.
EDWARD CHARLES TAYLOR, fishmonger, Albany-street, Regent's-park.
THOMAS OUCHTERLONY, merchant, Threadneedle-street.
THOMAS JOHN WINTER, bill-broker, Tottenham-court-road.
ROBERT RUSSELL, upholsterer, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We had a good arrival of Oats and Foreign Wheat, but trade was excessively dull, and the few sales made were at last Monday's quotations. In the seed trade scarcely anything was done.

SMITHFIELD.—The supply was moderately good, but trade in general was dull, particularly for the middling and inferior qualities, for which there was but little demand. Beasts, 769; Sheep and Lambs, 9000; Pigs, 361; Calves, 302. Beef, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; Mutton, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; Veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; Pork, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; Lamb, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*

COLONIAL MARKET.—The market was dull, and prices looked down for nearly all articles. The home trade were the principal operators. The imports were fair.

TEA MARKET.—The market was very dull, and former rates were barely sustained. Common Congou, 1*s.* 8½*d.* cash; and Company's, 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

TALLOW MARKET.—Prices firm, but the market was dull. P. Y. Candle, 47*s.* 3*d.* on the spot, and 48*s.* 9*d.* for delivery in last three months of the year.

We are glad to learn from a correspondent on whom we can rely, that none of the warehouses or other buildings, whether public or private, in the city of Hamburg, are insured by English fire offices. A law of the city of Hamburg requires that every building shall be insured by the state, and a public tax is annually levied for that purpose.—*Times*. [With reference to the above, it is with some degree of pride we observe by the subscription list of the city of London, that the Phoenix office has been among the foremost to stretch out a helping hand, with the munificent gift of £500! a noble example, alike honourable to the country and to the office.—*En. I. L. N.*]

It has been rumoured that Good made a confession on Friday night. The fact is, after sentence had been pronounced on him, he addressed the Court, declaring in the name of God that he did not murder the woman—that she persisted in remaining in the stable all night, and he left her there—on his return he found she had killed herself—that he was alarmed, and got an old man whom he knew to dispose of the body—and that the old man mutilated it for the convenience of carrying it away. He (Good) first took the ring from the woman's finger, because it was his wife's, and the earrings from her ears; he attributed all the mischief to Susan Butcher; and having so far delivered himself, he turned round to the auditory, and concluded his speech thus:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you all very good night. I have a great deal more to say, but am too much fatigued to say it now." The prisoner was then removed. The announcement of the verdict was received with cheers by the mob under the windows of the Court.

On Saturday Molly Good and Richard Gamble were arraigned as accessories after the fact. No evidence was offered against them, and both were accordingly acquitted.

THE BALL THAT KILLED NELSON.—The musket-ball that killed Nelson is now in the possession of the Rev. F. W. Baker, of Bathwick, near Bath. A considerable portion of the gold lace, pad, and silk cord of the epaulette, with a piece of coat, were found attached to it. The gold lace was as firmly fixed as if it had been inserted into the metal while in a state of fusion. The ball, together with the lace, &c., was mounted in crystal and silver, and presented by Captain Hardy to the late Sir William Beattie, the surgeon of the Victory.

By the Great Western, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, in 12½ days, from New York, bringing twenty-eight passengers, we have New York papers to the 28th, inclusive. The news they bring is of a cheering character. The negotiations, it is said, with England were making a rapid progress, and everything indicated that all the subjects in dispute would be satisfactorily arranged. The weather was fine, and the season spoken of as remarkably promising. Trade had begun to revive, prices were looking up, and it was the general opinion that the worst was passed.—The disputes in the State of Rhode Island, relative to the formation of a new constitution, continued, and the volunteer corps had been formed to protect persons and property against the revolutionary party. The little State was quite in a turmoil, and excited considerable interest in the other parts of the Union.—The Britannia has arrived out in 14½ days. A bill had been reported in the Senate to provide for such cases as that of Alexander M'Leod. It gives to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States power to grant a writ of habeas in such cases, and to hear the cause, discharging the prisoner if he be entitled to his discharge.

The mission of Lord Ashburton to the United States is already producing a salutary effect. A letter has been received in town from a high authority in the United States, stating his confident opinion that the differences between the two countries will be satisfactorily adjusted.—*Standard*.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting held on Monday evening, W. R. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair, some interesting particulars were read of the progress of the British Mission in Upper Abyssinia and Northern Africa, under the direction of Captain Harris. The communication was brought down by Lieut. Barker, of the Indian navy, who was eighteen days in travelling from Aukober to the coast. A commercial treaty had been negotiated with the king, who was well pleased by his alliance with the British, and satisfied with their proposals, and everything was going on well, the officers of the expedition being in good health. Aden, in the vicinity, would, there was no doubt, soon become a commercial emporium of great importance; and so considerable had been its increase, that whilst in 1830 the population was but 300, it had now increased to upwards of 20,000. The other communications were from Mr. Becke, on the valley of the Jordan, and its former courses; and from Lieut. Barker, on the geographical positions of the town of Birr.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Sunday last was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, who completed his 73rd year, having been born in 1769.

The Bishop of London has forwarded the donation of 50*l.* to the fund now in the course of being raised for the restoration of Hereford Cathedral.

Mr. Charles Pearson has resigned all pretensions to the office of City of London Town Clerk, in favour of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, who is now opposed only by Mr. Pritchard.

At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital, given on Wednesday at the London Tavern, the report stated that, during the year 1841, no less than 7500 individuals had been relieved. The Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, who presented to Dr. Marsden a tribute of respect, in the name of the hospital, consisting of a rich and classically-designed piece of plate. The subscriptions for the day amounted to 1898*l.*

In the course of proceedings in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, Mr. T. Duncombe wished to obtain an explanation from Mr. Roebuck as to the "reptile" who drew up the National Petition, but the Speaker would not allow the hon. member to ask the question.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Wednesday, the report of the Royal Exchange Committee stated that the Bank of England had consented to advance 40,000*l.* for the New Royal Exchange. A further sum of 25,000*l.* for the great city improvements about Farringdon-street, in addition to the above sum, was also recommended by the court to be applied for from the Government.

By a return just presented to Parliament, on real property, we perceive that the annual value of an acre of land in Middlesex, where the people are most crowded, is 1*l.* 14*s.*; Leicester follows, 1*l.* 7*s.*; then Somerset, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Worcester, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Lancaster, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Warwick, 1*l.* 5*s.*; while the value of an acre of land in Sussex is 13*s.*; in Devon, 15*s.*; and in Suffolk, 19*s.*

The annual festival of the Literary Fund Society took place on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and, we rejoice to say it, an assemblage more numerous, more brilliant in point of talent and rank, and more enthusiastic in the cause which drew it together, has not, as we believe, been known in the annals of the institution. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took the chair; and nearly four hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The galleries were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies, who frequently during the evening testified the interest they took in the proceedings.

The Polish Literary Society celebrated on Tuesday the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish constitution of 1791. All the Poles in Paris, and a great many foreigners, were present. Prince Czartoriski presided, and delivered a speech, in which he expressed the gratitude of himself and his countrymen for the asylum granted to the refugees by both France and England. Several other Poles of distinction also expressed the same sentiments.

The Sheik of the Druses arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Sunday night from Malta, with a numerous suite, apartments having been taken for his reception by the British Government. A great number of noblemen have called on the Sheik since his arrival.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Lover's *Handy Andy*; it is published in shilling monthly parts, and illustrated, by the author, with highly characteristic etchings. Five have already appeared, and they are all so redolent of fun and wit, *ergo* provocative of laughter, that all who enjoy the mirth-moving influence of Momus should immediately hasten to their perusal. Press of matter prevents us giving an extract, but we shall do so in our next number.

We regret to state that Mr. Healey, the popular composer and leader, was discovered dead in his bed on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Shepherd's Cottage, Vine-terrace, Waterloo-road. It appeared that Mr. Healey, who had been sitting up all Monday night, composing and arranging the music of the new pieces to be produced on Whitsun Monday at the Strand Theatre, and feeling fatigued and somewhat indisposed, retired to his chamber at about a quarter past one o'clock in the morning, to lie down on his bed for a short time, observing to Mrs. Healey that he intended only to take a nap, and that afterwards he should resume his labour. Mrs. Healey, at the expiration of the stated time, finding that her husband had not risen, went into the room for the purpose of rousing him, when she found him insensible. Medical aid was instantly called in, but the efforts of the surgeons to restore animation were fruitless. Mrs. Healey was the leader at the Adelphi and New Strand Theatres, and formerly occupied the same situation at Astley's Amphitheatre. He was considered a first-rate musician, and was the composer of a number of popular airs and melodies.

Stanfield Jackson, a young man who came of age in 1841, appeared at the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Monday. Among the statements opposed against him was that he had received, since May last, 1114*l.*, the whole of which had extravagantly disappeared, and he was now in great poverty. Another sum of 400*l.* he got rid of in less than two months while in the Fleet. His debts in the aggregate were set forth at 12,199*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The Court severely remarked on the blameable extravagance of the insolvent, and adjourned the case to serve a creditor.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 9.—The accounts from the country prove that it becomes more disturbed. Tipperary is the scene of frequent outrages. A Rockite notice was posted in the county Carlow on the 25th of last month, near Broomville, which contained a threat to shoot Alexander John Humfrey, Esq., the respected clerk of the peace for this county, and a man in his employment, named Nicholas Young, for their interference in the lands of Creans, the property of Mrs. Carroll, the sister of Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

The total number of emigrants who have embarked at Londonderry during this season is 4344. Of these, 1815 left for the United States, and 2529 for British America. The vessels employed in this conveyance were eighteen. The effects of the temperance reformation among all the parties have been most remarkable.

YEovil.—The privations of the 20,000 individuals who were thrown out of employ by the stopping for a month of all business by the manufacturers of this town, we hear, have been borne with the greatest and almost unexampled patience; thus affording a gratifying contrast to the more turbulent spirits of the north.—*Western Times.*

HORTICULTURE.

THE HAWTHORN.

The Hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made;
How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil remitting, lent its turn to play,
And all the village train from labour free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree;
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending as the old surveyed.—GOLDSMITH.



The Hawthorn-tree has ever been a favourite with the poet. Goldsmith, it will be seen, has immortalized the one which flourished in his own native hamlet; Milton has also described it as being the favourite spot where "shepherds told their tales of love;" whilst numerous others have sung its praises in rich and flowing verse. But we require not the aid of poetry to establish its merits. In May and June appear the blossoms of the common hawthorn, and those of all its numerous varieties. Perhaps no tree has produced more varieties than this. London enumerates 30 kinds, and we believe there are many more. The most remarkable of these is the Glastonbury thorn, which is generally in flower at Christmas. The Glastonbury thorn is, indeed, in leaf, flower, or fruit, almost all the year; and it has generally all three at once on it at Christmas. The original tree grows at Glastonbury; and, according to the legend, was the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, which, being stuck into the ground on Christmas day, miraculously took root, and instantly produced leaves, flowers, and ripe fruit. Queen Mary's thorn has drooping branches, and long fleshy fruit, which are good to eat. The original tree is said to be still standing, and, if this be true, it must now be nearly 300 years old. The other varieties of the hawthorn have probably originated from seedlings observed in some hedge, and transplanted into a nursery. In this manner the beautiful scarlet hawthorn was discovered, and also the double-flowered kind, which is so ornamental in our shrubberies, both when its blossoms first expand, and are of a pure white, and when in about a fortnight they begin to take a pinkish tinge, which deepens gradually as they decay. Some of the varieties have brought yellow fruit, and in some it is quite black; in some the leaves are shaped like those of the oak, and in others they are slender and deeply cut, like those of the fern. One kind grows stiff and upright, like the Lombardy poplar, and the branches of another are curled and twisted together like gigantic ringlets. In some the leaves are variegated, and in others smooth and shining; in short, it is scarcely possible to set any limits to the varieties. The red-blossomed hawthorn was one of the earliest discovered, it having been found in the time of Ray; and we may easily imagine what a valuable acquisition it must have been to the slender stock of flowering shrubs possessed by our ancestors. It is somewhat remarkable that all the red-blossomed hawthorns have not been propagated from the same tree, but that several red-blossomed seedlings have been found at different times and at different places. Nearly all the other varieties appear to have been discovered accidentally; and their number is accounted for by the fact of more plants of the hawthorn being raised from seed than of any other tree, from the great length of time that the hawthorn has been used for a hedge plant.

The seeds ripen in October, and may, in most seasons, be collected from old hedges in any quantity. They should be preserved in dry sand for one year, at least, as they do not vegetate until about 18 months after they are gathered. The ground for sowing the hawthorn seed should be light, and if not moderately rich, should be made so by the application of good rotten manure.

SEASONABLE OPERATIONS.

The Flower Garden.—This is a busy time for the florist. Dahlias may now go out, also tender and half-hardy annuals; picotees, pinks, pansies, &c., will require water when the weather is dry—the late showers have greatly forwarded these favourite plants. Keep ranunculuses and anemones free from weeds. Tulips will require protection from strong winds and rain; but it is better not to keep the awning over them in fine weather until the bloom begins to expand. Balsams, coxcombs, and amaranths require frequent shifting. The latter end of the month will be the best time for planting out all kinds of greenhouse-plants, climbers, &c., taking care to protect them from frosts. And this reminds us of

The Greenhouse, which department requires constant attention at this season. Admit all possible air; water may be given to keep the plants clean; fumigate often. Geraniums and calceolarias will be now coming into bloom; they should have plenty of water, and be syringed occasionally. Cuttings may be taken of Verbena, Phlox Drummondii, Mairandias, Lophospermum, &c., and the old plants turned out: the cuttings will afford a good succession.

Border Flowers and Shrubs, which bloom best in May, are those which have some analogy to the wild flowers of the same season. Many of the early bulbs are still in perfection; and the foreign and cultivated members of the Primrose family add great interest to the borders, if blended judiciously with those more highly-coloured flowers which are to come later in the season. Among shrubs requiring mossy soil, the Rhododendrons, the Azaleas, the Kalmias, and several analogous ones, make a fine appearance; and as several of these, more especially the Rhododendrons, admit of being broken into many varieties, they may be diversified without end in their arrangement in the shrubbery; while judiciously worked they have a fine appearance as single plants in the border. Some of the foreign currants, such as the *sanguinea* and *speciosa*, have a splendid appearance, either singly or in combination, though as fruit-trees they have no value whatever. The chief beauties of a garden are variety and contrast of colour; and care should always be taken to avoid placing two plants of the same or similar colour together, but invariably to have them as opposite as possible.

[The Plant Illustrated in our next paper will be the Geranium.]

KENT COUNTY MEETING.—A requisition to the High Sheriff is now in course of signature for a county meeting. We are thoroughly convinced that there never was a time in which the prosperity of Kent was in greater danger. It would seem as if this county had indeed been singled out by the Minister for a visitation of an especially destructive character, which any extensive and abrupt reduction in the hop duty cannot fail to prove; and it would also appear that the nature of the alteration is studiously concealed, in order that the planter may be taken by surprise and robbed—we cannot use a milder term for such unparalleled and unstatesman-like treachery—robbed of their property without an opportunity of offering any effectual remonstrance or opposition, by being kept in the dark respecting the case they have to meet.—*Maidstone Gaz.*

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WOMAN.

Women, with their bright imaginations, tender hearts, and pure minds, create for themselves idols, on whom they lavish their worship, making their hearts temples, in which the false god is adored. But, alas! the object of their best and fondest feelings generally too soon proves to be of base clay, instead of pure gold; and though pity would fain intervene, to veil its defects, or even to cherish it in despite of them, virtue, reason, and justice combine finally to destroy it; but in the deed too often injure the fane in which it was enshrined.

GEORGE THE THIRD AND HORNE TOOKE.

"Do you ever play at cards?" inquired George III. of Horne Tooke, "Please your Majesty," was the reply, "I am so little acquainted with the court cards, as not to know a king from a knave."

A NATURAL CHECK-STRING.

It is well known that Lord Monboddo averred that men were originally born with tails, but they had worn them off with sitting on them. In a disquisition as to what use tails could by any possibility have been to any body, "Oh, yes," said a lady, with great naïveté, "they would have been good things for coachmen, as they would serve for check-strings."

THE PAUPER'S DEATH-BED.—BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Tred softly—bow the head— In reverent silence bow— No passing bell doth toll— Yet an immortal soul Is passing now.	Lifting with meagre hands A dying head. No mingling voices sound— An infant wail alone; A sob suppress'd—again That short deep gasp, and then The parting groan.
Stranger! however great, With lowly reverence bow; There's one in that poor shed, One by that paltry bed— Greater than thou.	Oh! change—Oh! wondrous change— Burst are the prison bars— This moment <i>there</i> , so low, So agonized, and now Beyond the stars!
Beneath that beggar's roof, Lo! death doth keep his state. Enter—no crowds attend— Enter—no guards defend This palace gate.	Oh! change—stupendous change! There lies the soulless clod. The sun eternal breaks— The new immortal wakes— Wakes with his God.

LORD ERSKINE'S ANCESTORS.

Erskine's well-known habit of talking of himself often brought the jest of the table upon him. All the London world was amused by Mingay's retort on Erskine, in one of those fits of laudation. The trial was on some trivial question of a patent for a shoe-buckle. Erskine held up the buckle to the jury, and harangued on "the extraordinary ingenuity of an invention which would have astonished and delighted past ages. How would my ancestors," added he, "have looked upon this specimen of dexterity?" From this point he started into a panegyric on his forefathers. Mingay was counsel for the opposite side, and concluded his speech with,—"Gentlemen, you have heard a good deal to-day of my learned friend's ancestors, and of their probable astonishment at his shoe-buckle; but, gentlemen, I can assure you their astonishment would have been quite as great at his shoes and stockings."

JUSTICE.

The charms of generosity, the attractive loveliness of compassion, the healing and quickening influences of charity, have often and justly been set forth. They have been recommended by all the graces and winning arts of human eloquence. But, should simple and even-handed justice but govern our land for one day, not bestowing aught as a favour, but restoring to each human being that which is rightfully and truly his own, what pen could record all the touching tales of relief from misery—what ear, but that of the all-merciful God, could bear the full swell of blissful gratitude, which would rise from the millions of human hearts now suffering and dying from defrauded rights, and reckless, ruthless injustice.—*Sketches of Married Life.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath,
A mother's love begins—it glows till death—
Lives before life—with death not dies—but seems
The very substance of immortal dreams.—WERNISCKE.

WHITE-WASHING.

The husband gone, the ceremony begins. The walls are in a few minutes stripped of their furniture; paintings, prints, and looking-glasses lie in a huddled heap about the floors; the curtains are torn from the testers, the beds crammed into the windows; chairs and tables, bedsteads and cradles, crowd the yard; and the garden fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, cloth cloaks, old coats, and ragged breeches. Here may be seen the lumber of the kitchen, forming a dark and confused mass; for the foreground of the picture, gridirons and frying-pans, rusty shovels and broken tongs, spits and pots, joint-stools and the fractured remains of rush-bottomed chairs. There a closet has disgorged its bowels; cracked tumblers, broken wine glasses, phials of forgotten physic, papers of unknown powders, seeds, and dried herbs, handfuls of old corks, tops of teapots, and stoppers of departed decanters:—from the rag-hole in the garret to the rat-hole in the cellar, no place escapes unrummaged. It would seem as if the day of general doom was come, and the utensils of the house were dragged forth to judgment. This ceremony completed, and the house thoroughly evacuated, the next operation is to smear the walls and ceilings of every room with brushes dipped in a solution of lime called whitewash. These smearings and scratchings, washings and dashings, being duly performed, the next ceremonial is to cleanse and replace the distracted furniture. The losses and destruction incident to two whitewashings are equal to one removal, and three removals equal to one fire.—*Dr. Franklin.*

DISINTERESTED GRIEF.

Cook, the tragedian, was in the habit of giving orders to a widow lady, who was once sitting in the pit with her little girl when their friend the performer was about to be stabbed by his stage rival. Roused by the supposed imminence of his danger, the girl started up, exclaiming, "Oh! don't kill him, Sir, don't kill him; for if you do, he won't give us any more pit orders!" Her disinterested grief, like the gratitude of some people, was a lively sense of benefits to come.

POVERTY.

It is not a poverty so much as pretence that harasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

I AM NEVER ALONE.

I am never alone!—at an early dawn,
When the lark pours his joyous notes on high,
When the diamond dew-drop gems the lawn,
And the daisy opens her tearful eye—
I am never alone—with fragrant air,
The Spirit of the first young Hour is there.
I am never alone!—at warm noon-day,
When the breeze is drunk by the scorching heat,
When the lark hath hushed his thrilling lay,
And the flowers shut up their odours sweet—
I am never alone—besides me lies
The Spirit of the Wood, with deep dark eyes.
I am never alone!—at evening's close,
When the twittering birds bid earth good night,
When the insect hums round the laurel rose,
And the bat flies low in the dim twilight—
I am never alone—on bended knee,
The Spirit of the Night-wind prays with me.

LADY JERVIS.

PULPIT POLITENESS TO THE LADIES.
A minister a short time ago held forth to his female auditors in the manner following:—Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honour of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the glad news might spread the sooner!"



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived in town at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, from Claremont. The equestrian waiting, Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde, followed in a chariot and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and their attendants, occupied another carriage; and the Dowager Lady Lytton, lady in waiting, and Lord Byron, lord in waiting, were in the last carriage. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Colville, lord in waiting on Prince Albert.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Princess Alexandrine of Baden took place at Carlsruhe on the 3rd instant. Lord G. Lennox, who had arrived from England, charged by the Queen and Prince Albert with their felicitations to the Royal pair, was present at the ceremony.

His Serene Highness the Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, attended by Captain Koch, arrived at Marlborough House, the residence of the Queen Dowager, at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday night, having landed from Rotterdam.

On Tuesday his Serene Highness and the Prince of Saxe Weimar, attended by the Rev. J. R. Wood, chaplain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, honoured the establishment of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, to view Mr. Hayter's splendid picture of "The Royal Marriage," with which the august visitors were pleased to express their unqualified approbation.

A pair of Shetland ponies, intended for the young Prince of Wales's phaeton, arrived at the Aberdeen steam-packet wharf, St. Katharine's, last week. A pair of beautiful Pegu ponies from Madras have also been sent to her Majesty, by her Anglo-Indian subjects, for the young Prince of Wales.

It was reported in Vienna that the Queen of Spain would marry the hereditary Prince of Lucca, Ferdinand Charles, who was born on the 14th of January, 1823.

The installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge is fixed for Monday, the 4th of July.

We understand that the preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Rede Ginkle, only daughter of the late Earl of Athlone, and the Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey. Her ladyship is in her 21st year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued invitations for a full dress dinner party on the 19th instant, to celebrate her Majesty's birth-day.



THE THEATRES.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

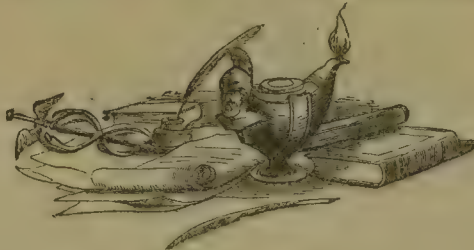
This elegant little theatre opened its doors on Monday night, for the season, with a variety of entertainments. To the bustling burlesque of "The Beulah Spa," with its minstrels and gypsies, troublesome youths, tormented old bachelor, and pretty melodies, which were very agreeably sung by Mrs. H. P. Grattan, succeeded the divertissement of "L'Amour Vainqueur," with its grand pas between Venus, Hymen, Mars, and Cupid; the mother of love being represented by Miss Ballin, and her son by Miss Marshall. This mythological interlude was followed by "Enthusiasm," a new burlesque in one act. The hero of this piece is Mr. Vane Waverley, who, when the curtain rises, has just forsaken the flute for phrenology, wherein his first discovery is that he is afflicted with the protuberance of homicide. Fortunately, he soon ascertains that he is likewise gifted with the bump of benevolence, when, contented with the compensation, he turns his enthusiasm to angling. Whilst trying his skill with the rod in a tub, Mr. Massinger Smith, a dramatic enthusiast, marches off with his ward, on whom he has bestowed what passion his crochets have not absorbed. This amusing little piece is well played by Miss J. Mordaunt, Messrs. F. Matthews, W. Lacy, Oxberry, and Mr. Granby, whose business it is to congratulate people on their infirmities and mishaps, in the character of Mr. Bore. A more conspicuous novelty was next produced, under the title of "The Trooper's Horn, or the Goblin of the Chest," by Fitzball; it met with an equivocal reception, and will probably be advantaged by curtailment. The house was well attended.

ST. JAMES'S.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.—Mademoiselle Déjazet's performances seem to become more and more attractive. She made her third appearance on Wednesday night, and drew another *salle comble*, which boasted more rank and fashion than have perhaps yet graced the St. James's Theatre on any *soirée* not included in the subscription. The entertainments consisted of "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," and "La Fille de Dominique," both of which vaudevilles had already been represented. In the former, which is far more commendable for its comic situations and the sprightliness of its dialogue, than for its morality, Mademoiselle Déjazet has so much scope for the exhibition of her eminent dramatic abilities, that one can easily conceive the vogue she has conferred on it in the French capital. The theatre was crowded to the last by the *élite* of fashion in the metropolis.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE GERMAN COMPANY.—Glück's beautiful opera of "Iphigenia in Tauris" was performed on Monday night by the German company for the first time these two years, the part of *Iphigenia* being filled by Madame Stoeckel Heinefetter, that of *Thaus* by Staudigl, and those of *Pylades* and *Orestes* by Abresch and Eichberger. Heinefetter, Staudigl, and Abresch, were repeatedly honoured with loud applause, *Pylades'* air, "Nur einen Wunsch" being *encored*. The dance of *Furies* around the sleeping *Orestes* excited, to be sure, rather more mirth than horror; but, with this one exception, the opera went off with great *éclat*. The house was tolerably attended.



LITERATURE.

ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Parts I. to V. Lancashire and Cornwall. London: How and Parsons.

This will certainly be a very valuable book. It has a claim beyond most topographical works, as every detail presents the



wherever they have an opportunity of exercising it. But there is no spot expressly set apart where the operatives can enjoy the old healthy sports of England, which would be so grateful after the monotony of the factory, and an antidote to the injurious effects produced by crowded lodgings and damp cellars. These cellars are necessarily chosen by the poor hand-loom weavers because a moist atmosphere is required for weaving cotton; but poverty often compels them to share these miserable abodes with others more wretched than themselves. No better proof can be given of the deficiency of lodging for the destitute poor of Manchester than the report of that excellent institution the Night Asylum. In the first year of its existence it afforded shelter to 11,006 men, 3877 women, and 2523 children; making a total of 17,406 cases of persons rescued from sleeping on the stones of the street.

Although the description of the county of Lancashire must necessarily abound with accounts relative to machinery and steam, still there is not a deficiency of general interesting information, which, moreover, derives additional value from the excellent woodcuts that are abundantly interspersed in illustration of it: for example, the interior of the Sefton Church—(as above).



Rufford Old Hall.

But Cornwall's romantic coast and fertile inland valleys must draw us awhile to dwell among their beauties. Rich in popular traditions, and bearing evidences in its language of words borrowed from an eastern source, and of a "remote intercourse with some of the more celebrated nations that now exist but in history," this county possesses a character peculiarly its own. The description given by Mr. Redding is in a lively, anecdotal strain, clear, yet not verbose, now and then gossiping among interesting local legends, but never trivial in its details. We give the following as a specimen:—

"After Botreaux church was erected, or more correctly Forrabury, for Botreaux town, small as it is, belongs to two parishes, it was considered that no country church could be complete and orthodox without an harmonious peal of bells. Those of Tintagel were particularly musical, and within hearing when the wind blew towards Botreaux; but this was not enough. The bells, which some said had tolled for King Arthur as he was borne a corpse from the field of blood near Camelford to Tintagel, and again as he was borne away from his native castle to be interred at Glastonbury, were not the bells of Botreaux, but altogether aliens to that place; so they determined to have as choice a peal as money could procure. The Lord de Botreaux, who had vast possessions, was then residing in the castle, and subscribed largely towards the purchase for the benefit of his soul,—lords being, in those good old days, as careful of their souls as persons less loftily born. An order was sent to London for the bells, to a founder of great reputation. There they were made, and despatched by sea, having been previously blessed; it is presumed from the sequel, by some most exemplary dignitary

freshness of recent examination. Here is no appearance of an over-drawing from old books for common-place traditions and musty records: all has been written for and to the purpose. It gives a broad view of the peculiarities of each county, whether it be its romantic scenery, its manufactures, its historical associations, or its antiquarian remains; there is a sufficiency of local matter to please the resident, but which is yet so condensed and agreeably told that it will not fail to entertain all readers. The work comprises the *utile* with the *dulce*; even in its descriptions of the giant forges and factories of Lancashire, it is lively enough to interest the most unstatistical mind, and so far solid as to be useful to those who may make these matters their particular study.

Dr. Taylor's is a high name. He has previously aided the philanthropist by his reports of our manufacturing districts, without over-colouring the picture of disease, depravity, and misery which the march of machinery, stayed by a sunken trade, has engendered; and he thus slightly touches upon the state of the factory operatives in one of the numbers of the work before us:—

"The peasants of Lancashire were anciently celebrated for their

skill and agility in athletic sports, and they still display the taste of the hierarchy. The peal, thus shipped, had a prosperous voyage, until the vessel came into the bay opposite Botreaux, when Tintagel bells were "swinging slow with sullen roar," and the sound boomed along the waves to the ear of the pilot, who was steering the ship at the time. The pilot was pleased with the sound of his native bells, and thanked God that evening he should be on shore.

"Thank the ship, you fool," said the captain, "thank God upon shore."

"Nay," said the pilot, "we should thank God everywhere."

"Go to; thou art a fool, I tell thee," said the captain; "thank thyself, and a steady helm."

"This strain was continued for some time; the captain jeered the pilot, and the pilot soberly maintained that it was the duty of all to thank God on sea or land, much more as the sea was a place of danger. The captain at last waxed choleric, and swore most sinful oaths and blasphemies, as sea-captains were wont to do in those times. The ship, in the meanwhile, was in sight of the tower that only lacked the bells to be a fair rival of Tintagel. The people were on the cliffs, and above all upon that named Willapark Point, overlooking the rocky gulph called the Black Pit, in expectation of soon receiving the precious freight. But the captain was not to go unpunished. The wind rose rapidly, and blew furiously from the west; nearer and nearer drove the vessel into the bay, and, when not a mile from the church tower, which was full in view, a monstrous sea struck her, she gave a lurch to port, and went down, bells and all. The pilot, who could swim, was taken up by a daring fisherman, who ventured to his assistance. The storm raged with tremendous fury, and the clang of the bells was distinctly heard, dull, as if muffled by the waves, through which the sound rose out of the ocean depths in solemn tollings at intervals, clearly distinguishable from the roar of the winds and waves. The sound continues still to be heard during the frequent tempests that assail that part of the coast, as it was heard at the hour when Botreaux bells were engulfed beneath the ocean. The tower to this day has no bells, and more useful to the living is its silence, with the recollection of the cause, than the most harmonious chimes.

"The Rev. Mr. Hawker, of North Tamerton, has noticed this story in his verses, entitled 'The Silent Tower of Botreaux.' We take the liberty of inserting a few stanzas.

"The ship rode down, with courses free,
The daughter of a distant sea,
Herself was loose, her anchor stored,
The merry Botreaux bells on board—
'Come to thy God in time!'
Rung out Tintagel's chime—
'Youth, manhood, old age, past,
Come to thy God at last!'

"Uprose that sea, as if it heard
The mighty Master's signal word,
What thrills the Captain's whitening lip?

"The death-groans of his sinking ship.
'Come to thy God in time!'
Swung deep the boding chime—
'Grace! Mercy! Kindness past,
Come to thy God at last!'

"Still when the storm of Botreaux's waves
Is waking in his weedy caves,
Those bells, that sullen surges hide,
Peal their deep tones beneath the tide;—
'Come to thy God in time!'
Thus said the ocean chime;
Storm, billow, whirlwind, past,
'Come to thy God at last!'

"Thank God, thou whining knave,
On land,
But thank at sea the steersman's hand."

The steel engravings given with each number of this work are from drawings by Mr. Creswick, and these we need not say are of the first character. His view of the Land's End in the last part is one of the most poetical conceptions that has ever proceeded from his pencil. It is as grand as Turner could have been, and by no means fantastic, as he might have been; it merely wanted the figure with the gun omitted, to increase its quiet and add to its desolateness. In conclusion, there is one advantage, and it is a great one, that this edition possesses above all other topographical works—it comes before the public in a cheap form, which none so complete in text and illustrations on steel and wood have ever presented before; and this, with its valuable contents, will certainly obtain for it an extensive circulation.

THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN. BY MRS. LOUDON. W. Smith, Fleet-street.

This seems a very useful book. There is a sufficiency of scientific knowledge to aid those for whose use it has been compiled, and this without too many technical terms that might embarrass them. It aims to guide a lady in the management of a small garden; and the name of the authoress alone would suffice to make

us believe that her purpose is fully accomplished in the pages before us. At this period of the year, such a work must be greatly in demand.

EDWY. By J. BELL WORALL. Houlston and Hughes, Strand.

An historical poem, treated in a religious vein. The subject is taken from an early period of British history, and relates to the cruelty practised by Dunstan towards Edwy's youthful wife Elgiva, and Edwy's sorrow at her death.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR NOTICE IN OUR NEXT.

CARPENTER'S MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.
THE DOMESTIC DICTIONARY AND HOUSEKEEPER'S MANUAL. By GIBBONS MERLE. Strange, Paternoster-row.
FACTS AND FIGURES, No. IX. Hooper, Pall-mall

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURES.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." "All first impressions are involuntary and inevitable, but the knowledge of the subject will guide you to judge first of the whole—not to creep on from part to part, and nibble at execution before you know what it means to convey. The notion of a tree precedes that of counting leaves or disentangling branches. Every artist has, or ought to have, a character or system of his own; if, instead of referring that to the test of nature, you judge him by your own packed notions, or arraign him at the tribunal of schools which he does not recognise, you degrade the dignity of art, and add another fool to the head of Dilettanti.

"But if, for reasons best known to yourself, you come determined to condemn what yet you have not seen, let me advise you to drop your pursuits of art for one of far greater importance—the inquiry into yourself; nor aim at taste till you are sure of justice."—Fuseli, Aphorisms.

Those who, like ourselves, in the earnest search after the *rou καλου ιδεαν*, anxiously fly to gaze on the gorgeous banquet spread for cultivated taste, this 70th time, by the associated representatives of British Art, the Royal Academicians, will of course, as curiosity demands, first seek for an impression of the whole, more or less distinct, ere they attend particularly to individual works. And it is not to be expected that every visitor will attentively consider each separate specimen; but judging in the manner Reynolds preferred, from their immediate perceptions, without much fatigue of thinking—allowing the eye to roam and wander at large over the whole magnificent array, till the mind is arrested, and an interest excited by the dazzling lustre and unusual brilliancy of some prominent gem. We have leisurely strolled over the rooms, and observed those works whose intrinsic excellence absorbed us in contemplation and enforced our admiration, and those which, by partial defect or oversight, demanded the gentle censure of all real lovers of art, and shall offer but few remarks, expecting that all will go, see, and be gratified. And, first, the Sculpture Room—for we love to begin here, that we may be immediately transported from the busy hum of the out-door throng, and gather a calmness from the solemn simplicity of those images that seem to have started instinct with an entranced vitality, bearing to times's latest date the figured type of high ennobled virtue.

1827. 'Venus rescuing Æneas from Diomed.' W. C. MARSHALL, Royal Academy. Gold medal group.—It may undoubtedly have deserved the medal in comparison with the other groups sent for competition; but how Mr. Marshall could commit such an error as to give Æneas, a warrior, the almost softened outline and muscles of a female, we cannot conceive. When a warrior falls wounded, the muscles, without doubt, will be relaxed, but they will still present an appearance analogous to the character of the figure; the relaxed state of the large distinct masses of prominent muscle belonging to heroic form, can never partake of the undulating suavity of the female contour. Mr. Marshall, by the slightest reference to the torsos of Apollonius and Cecrops, to the Illyssus, Theseus, &c., will perceive to be essential to grand class form. If the remainder of the group was not of excellence sufficient to demand still further labour in order to perfect the whole, we should pass it without even this remark.

1291. 'A Greek Warrior, illustrative of Caution and Resolution.' P. PARKS.—A sneaking coward of villanous form. Oh! what an effort it must require to imitate humanity so abominably. Horror-stricken with the affectation of this and some others not far distant, with what delight and pleasure we turn to the truly pensive angel, 1299, 'Part of a Group at the Entrance of a Family Vault.' R. WESTMACOTT, A.—Mr. Westmacott has succeeded admirably in combining classic correctness and form with the beautiful simplicity of action and drapery of the early English monumental figures. What will the whole work be when complete? Even one—

"That kings for such a tomb, would wish to die."

1273. 'Model, life size, of a Statue of Lord Viscount Nelson.' E. H. BAILY.—An attempt to hand down to posterity, under cover of a great artist's name, by an unfeeling committee, the imperfections of one of England's greatest heroes. Why is not Mr. Baily allowed a sculptor's licence? Why may he not use a grand cloak and massive drapery, instead of an abominably fashioned coat and coil of rope? Why not use his taste in selecting materials, and dealing with them as he pleases; instead of being compelled to treat us with a choice *morceau* from a marine store, in the shape of a rotten cable? How often will posterity wish that the whole committee had been hung with the prototype, ere they had decided so ridiculously. Why are Nelson's wrinkles to be perpetuated? Why a thousand such questions? But let any one compare this with 1289, a statue of Sir Astley Cooper, by the same artist. Here (though the hero is making the most of his double chin) is given grand character, simple action, and accordant drapery; the whole is of a piece; perfect unity pervades the omneity; the effect noble and magnificent. Nelson is an insignificant, common-place, imperfect individual, which any one would suppose would directly sit down to pick the rope into oakum; though the artist has done his utmost, and no one that ever lived could have done more, under similar circumstances, than he has. These two works form a perfect lesson to artists, committees, and the public.

1396. 'Marble Bust of Allan Cunningham, Esq.,' by H. WEEKES. If anything was required to prove the old saying, "that a man thinking was one of the three noblest sights of nature," this bust would more than confirm it; its simple majesty and true dignity awe us; whilst a mouth formed for natural humour brings it to the level of our humanity.

1349. 'Bronze Frieze for a Mantelpiece electrotyped,' subject 'Poetry and Painting,' M. L. WATSON, breathes the very spirit of Flaxman's later works. To this mode of multiplying the finest basso relievos, and applying them in such an useful manner, those interested in domestic decoration (and who is not?) ought to pay a particular attention.

1359. 'An ideal Head of Pythagoras,'—Sketch.—F. W. MILLER. The work of a mind deeply imbued with classic feeling. Mr. Miller ought to have added quantity to quality, and made this head at least six times the size.

DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES.

700. 'The Man who built his House without a Foundation.'

720. 'The Man who built his House on a Rock,' G. JONES, R. A. The two groups of a mother and children require only to be taken out of these sketches, and having the drapery and parts elaborated, and then finally painted full size, to rank with the maternal groups of the Sistine ceiling.

623. 'Portrait of a Lady,' M. HOLDEN. Exquisite. We cannot sufficiently applaud the elegant taste and judgment which selected this transient moment of beautiful action from pure nature, and rendered this representation of it with such feeling, delicacy, and truth.

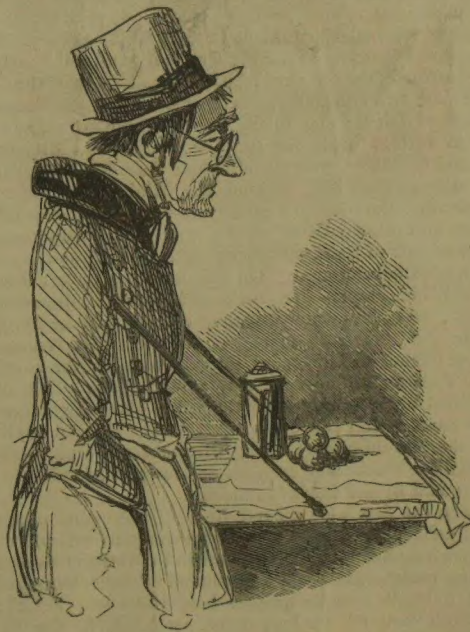
667. 'Portrait of Mrs. Wheeler,' G. RICHMOND. Something like a water-colour drawing, admirable colour and execution, though with somewhat of the very, very slightest possible tinge of affectation.

871 and others, Sir W. J. NEWTON. Perfect for character, expression, and execution. We cannot say more, we would not say less.

917. 'Lady Carmichael,' R. THORBURN. One's heart throbs and longs for such a work, a beautiful vision that will haunt us through life. The one large mass of light rather too strongly contrasts the soothing repose of the back-ground. We beg to hint, had Mr. Thorburn thrown the lower part of the dress more in shadow, and added a little more light to the pink drapery, so as to form a secondary mass, and then carried the least bright trifle over on the other side, would not the effect of the whole have been improved?



MATRIMONY.—A professional gentleman, who has for some time past enrolled the category of his multitudinous graces, accomplishments, and prospects, in the portfolio of the "Matrimonial Alliance Establishment," fearing that, under the influence of Sir Peter Laurie's recent animadversion, they will waste their sweetness unseen—unknown in the rose-tinted volume of the modern Hymen, avails himself of the glorious opportunity afforded to advertisers by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, "and boldly and unhesitatingly submits his picture in little," to the approving smiles of the fair daughters (and widows) of Albion's isle; conscious of his perfect sincerity in stating, that he has no insurmountable objection to fortune being combined with beauty, taste, lively disposition, and cheerful temper; he feels assured that the lovely creature whose eye shall be fortunate enough first to meet this advertisement (and then the advertiser), will secure to herself a perfect amenity, if truth be truth, and manners, not money, make the man. Address, with portrait (miniature set in gold, pearls, or other precious stones, not refused), to A. Donis Slim, Esq., 320, Strand.



CAPITAL SPEC! Safe as the Bank!—Wanted a partner in a snug, genteel little concern, with an airy and pleasant corner situation, in one of the most densely crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis, and doing a good ready-money business, without much risk; which an increase of capital would considerably extend. The returns exceed the outlay, and the Sunday custom alone covers the rent. The taxes are redeemed, and there is a long unexpired term of the lease, which is held at a lolly-pop. The coming-in to a half-share, including plant and stock, very moderate, say a rifle above £0000. Any person who can command the above sum,

will not only find this a decided bargain, but a very desirable opportunity of commencing business, and well worthy the attention of an industrious person, of small means and less family. References exchanged. Address, pre-paid, to B. B. (Brandy Ball), Pieman's-alley.

ELECTIONEERING.—The investigation of the double return for Cardigan, which lasted but half an hour, cost Pryse Pryse, Esq., the Hon. Member, more than £1200.

HOBHOUSE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The first dividend of 5s. in the pound is expected to be declared on Tuesday next.—Keene's Bath Journal.

M. Dormoy, the director of the Italian Opera of Paris, is now in London, effecting engagements for the ensuing season. His company of *tenori* will be reinforced by the presence of Salvi, who enjoys a great reputation in Italy; and Mlle. Moltini, who made so promising a display as *Norma*, at her Majesty's Theatre, a few Saturday's since, will, it is said, be added to the list of *prime donne*. The Salle Ventadour is at present in the occupation of a German company, but their success has been very indifferent.

Several letters were received at the General Post-office by the last overland mail, *via* Marseilles, bearing the extraordinary post-mark of Hong-Kong, in China.



BIRTHS.

On Wednesday morning, the Right Hon. Viscountess Villiers, daughter of Sir Robert Peel, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, of Danure, in the county of Ayr, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, at the residence of Sir William Ouseley, Mrs. Ouseley, wife of William Gore Ouseley, Esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation and late Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Brazil, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at the Vicarage, Great Chesterford, Essex, the Lady Harriet Hervey, of a daughter.

At Sandwell, on the 9th inst., the Countess of Dartmouth, of a son.

A few days ago, in Upper Harley-street, the lady of James Morrison, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Frampton, Dorset, the lady of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of a son.



MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday morning, at St. James's church, Piccadilly, the Hon. Captain George W. F. Liddell, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Lord Ravensworth, to Miss Cecil Elizabeth Wellesley, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., rector of Bishop Wearmouth. The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Earl and Countess Cadogan and Lady Honoria Cadogan, Lord and Lady Ravensworth, and a select circle of the distinguished friends of the family.

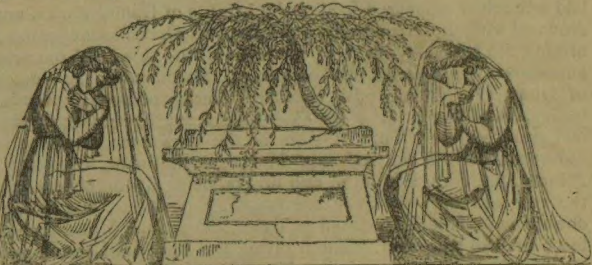
On the 25th ult., at Florence, William, eldest son of E. Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Park-place, Berks, to Lydia, only daughter of the late Colonel Prescott.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Philip Scholfield, M.A. (and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. J. Harrington, of Warwick-street Chapel), the Chevalier Joseph Calza, of Rome, Captain of Cavalry in the Roman service, to Dorothea, widow of the late Admiral Maitland, and eldest sister of Colthurst Bateman, Esq., of Bertholly House, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Robert, son of John Hunt, late of Moynard Castle, Tipperary, Esq., to Maria, daughter of the late John Murphy, of Stacumnie, Kildare, Esq., and sister of Lady Bradstreet.

Later, at Hunton, Rev. H. J. F. Cox, A.M., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Charlotte Anne, only daughter of the Rev. T. Curteis, A.M., Rector of Sevenoaks.

In St. George's Church, Dublin, Jeffrey Nicholson, Esq., Captain 99th Regiment, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Hugh Law, Esq., of Mountmelick, Queen's County.



DEATHS.

On the 6th ult., at Madeira, Sir Alexander Wellesley Leith, Bart., in his 36th year. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir George Leith, Bart., and only survived the late baronet five months. Sir Alexander married, in 1830, the daughter of H. R. Buchanan, Esq., who survives him.

April 27, at Christchurch Cottage, Oxford, in his 79th year, Sir James Jelf, formerly banker, of Gloucester. He was distantly related to the Earl of Denbigh through his grandfather, who settled in Denbighshire; he filled the office of Mayor of Gloucester in 1814, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address to the throne, and was father to the Rev. Dr. Jelf, of Christchurch, who was preceptor to the Crown Prince of Hanover.

At Clifton, on Friday, the 6th inst., the Hon. Captain Cootie Hutchinson, R.N. The deceased captain was third son of the late Earl of Donoughmore, and brother of the present peer. He married, in August 1834, Miss Sophia Hutchinson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir Samuel Syngé Hutchinson, Bart., by whom he has left a youthful family.

On Sunday last, at Cheltenham, Lieutenant-General Sir Wiltshire Wilson, K.C.H. The deceased was in his 80th year, having been born in 1762. He was second son of Major Wilson, of Wollcock Grange, Northumberland, and was twice married, namely—first, in 1789, to Miss Lees; and, secondly, in 1825, to Miss Glen, daughter of Mr. Thomas Chaumbly, Lower Canada. He entered the Royal Artillery at an early age, for his commission as second lieutenant is dated 9th July, 1779, being the senior officer in that branch of the service, with the single exception of Lieutenant-General Wulff, whose commission bears the same date.

On Sunday last, at 16, Canterbury-place, Lambeth, the Rev. Edmund Grindrod, Wesleyan minister, aged 55. He had been engaged in the regular work of the ministry for a period of thirty-six years, and was esteemed and beloved in the circuits, in which, from time to time, he was appointed to labour. He was pre-eminently a teacher, distinguished by soundness of judgment and integrity of principle. He represented the British Conference in Canada in 1833, and in 1837 was elected President of the Conference in Great Britain, of which he had before been secretary. His end was calm and tranquil.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., at Rose-hill, Hampton, Charlotte, second daughter of William Ewart, Esq., M.P., aged 40 years.

At Mote Park, Lady Charlotte Crofton, widow of the Hon. Sir E. Crofton, and daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, aged 64.

At Clontarf House, Drumcondra, Sophia Maria, third daughter of Thomas Dooley, Esq., aged 18 years. Young, lovely, accomplished, and amiable, her premature death has caused the deepest sorrow to her afflicted family.

TURKEY.

MEVLOOD, OR PROPHET'S BIRTH-DAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 27.—Although this ceremony is closely connected with the first source of Mussulman belief, it may be regarded rather as a civil court pageantry than as a general religious festival. With the exception of its being one of the three days upon which the Sultan annually proceeds in state to the Mosque of Ahmet, and of salutes being fired at the hours of prayer, it is not distinguished by any public signs of devotion or respect. Business is not suspended, shops are not closed, work is performed as usual, no special prayers are offered up during the day at the ordinary mosques, and it is not regarded as a holiday by the common people, as is the case at Beiram. The preceding night is, however, included among the seven holy nights dedicated to the great mysteries of Islam, during which the mosques are illuminated within and without, and the faithful, summoned by the Muezzims, crowd to the temples after dark to perform their devotions, in lieu of saying the prescribed night prayer in their houses or elsewhere. Attendance at the mosque is not enjoined by the canonical code, but orthodox Mussulmans hold it to be more meritorious to maintain the observance. Upon this night, called Leily ul Mevloody, as upon the other six mystic nights, it is also considered praiseworthy to abstain from all sensual gratifications. Thus few true believers, not excepting the Sultan, pass the threshold of their harems from sunset until dawn. Indeed, it is a received opinion, that all children born in consequence of the transgression, will come into the world as blind as bats, and go out of it as hump-backed as camels, and be subjected, moreover, to leprosy, rickets, and divers other bodily afflictions.

Nearly a thousand years elapsed after Mahomet's birth (A.D. 596), without either caliph or sultan having thought proper to institute any peculiar pageant or outward ceremony to commemorate the anniversary. No inquisition or allusions to that effect are to be found in the Koran or sacred writings. Thence, perhaps, the omission. In fact, many ultra-rigid Mussulmans consider the practice not only as a work of supererogation, but as mundane and unorthodox. It was not until the year 1558, that is, 133 years after the conquest of Constantinople, and in the 966th year of the Hegira, that Sultan Mourad III. first ordained the celebration of special prayers in all the imperial mosques, and a public imperial procession, in order to record and do honour to the Prophet's nativity. This event, so pregnant with important religious and political changes, took place on the 12th of the month Rebi-uei, corresponding this year with the 23rd of April. The day is thence called Mevlood (the nativity). Thence also the hymn in Turkish verse, composed by a devout sheik in Sultan Mourad's time, and directed to be chaunted in the privileged mosques, is termed Mevloodich, or song of nativity.

This hymn is far inferior, however, in beauty and solemnity, to the celebrated Borda or Arabic "poem of the mantle," written in praise of the Almighty and of the Prophet's immortal glory, by one of his disciples, Kiab Iba Shoeir. The Borda was thus designated because Mahomet rewarded the author by bestowing and placing upon his shoulder a coarse camel cloak, long worn by himself. This cloak, called Bourdeh Sherif, was, it is asserted, preserved by the descendants of Ibn Shoeir, until it was purchased for an immense sum by one of the early Caliphs, and eventually passed into the possession of the Ottoman dynasty, by whom it was removed from Cairo to Constantinople. It is now preserved with rigid care and veneration in an apartment or chapel of the great seraglio, called the "member of the holy month," among other precious relics of the Prophet, such as the holy banner (sandjak sherif), one of the four teeth lost by Mahomet at the battle of Bedr, a portion of his beard, and the impression of his foot upon a stone. These relics are forbidden to be exhibited to unbelievers who obtain firmans to visit the great seraglio. They are only disclosed to the Sultan and grand functionaries of the empire, upon the 15th day of Ramazan, and this with exceeding caution and ceremony.

It is the Kislar Aghassi also, in the character of Inspector or Treasurer-General of the Holy Cities (Haremian 'ush sheryfain Naziry), who is deputed to deliver into the Sultan's hands the reply of the Sherif of Mecca to the complimentary letter annually addressed to the latter by his Imperial Majesty. This letter is entrusted to the chief conductor (Surreh Emini) of the caravan of pilgrims, who invariably leaves Constantinople upon the 12th of Regieb, and conveys the Sultan's presents to the holy cities. The time usually required for the pilgrimage is about six months, but as delays and accidents frequently occur, the Sherif's answer is forwarded from Damascus by a special messenger, called Mouhedshi Bashi (Harbinger of Peace), who is required to reach Constantinople in time for the ceremony of the Mevlood, that is within seven lunar months of the caravan's departure from Stamboul.

As the Mussulman day commences with sunset, its last rays had scarcely disappeared behind the heights of Daoud Pacha, now crowned with the green tents of the numerous battalions encamped around the barracks, ere a salute from all the ships and batteries announced the approaching holy night. Shortly also, the clusters of lamps that entwine the circular galleries of the minarets on both sides of the harbour and Bosphorus, were gradually lighted and sparkled like groups of stars in the darkness; the imperial mosques of St. Sofia, Ahmet, Mahomet, Soliman, Osman, the Princes, the Sultan Mother, and others, being distinguished from the rest not only by their commanding positions, but by their double and treble illuminated galleries, whence the Muezzim chant forth the call to prayer. The front of the Imperial Cannon-gate, at Seraglio point, those of the Arsenal and Custom-house, those of Sultana's and Pacha's palaces, and of all public buildings, being likewise adorned with illuminated festoons and devices, surrounded with transparencies, formed a scattered but pleasing spectacle when seen from the water, or from the summit of the adjacent eminences. During the Beiram and Ramazan, it is customary to connect the minaret galleries of the imperial mosques with festoons of lamps suspended to ropes, which, from their hanging in the shape of half-moons, the points upwards, are called Mahizeh (moon crescents), but this extraordinary illumination is omitted at Mevlood.

The dawn of the festival was ushered in with salutes similar to those that announced the close of the previous day. Then all was bustle and movement throughout the vast city and its suburbs. The drums and trumpets of the immense garrison and numerous fleet, mingling with the voices of the Muezzims, summoned the soldiers to arms and the pious to their devotions. Kaiks belonging to Pachas and public persons, and heavier boats laden with troops of all arms, glided across the harbour and Bosphorus from Scutari and other adjacent villages. Led horses, clothed with rich housings, thronged the streets, and the population, especially the female portion, thronged towards the points through which the procession usually passes on its way from the Imperial Seraglio gate, near St. Sofia, to the square of the Al Maidan. This crowd, augmented by the double line of guards, formed upon either side of the narrow streets, resembled a sea of heads, and the portions allotted to, or taken possession of by, the women, might be compared to the white foam upon the waters, from the waving to and fro of their snow white veils. Right bravely do these ladies cause themselves and their places to be respected. Woe to the individual, Moslem or Ghiaur, that attempts to en-

croach upon their places, or impede their sight. Tongues and even hands are not wanting there to punish offenders. This was exemplified, in one instance, by two or three elderly dames unmercifully buffeting some marine soldiers, who attempted to force a passage through their party, and in another by a Frank gentleman and his wife receiving most unpleasant hints of *noli me tangere* from some younger ladies. Both had the satisfaction to "eat" a most indigestible dose of thumps and pinches for a similar offence. In London, they would most probably have met with harsher treatment than this, and with the loss of watch and purse as a compensation. But these samples of female rigour were not limited to intruders. In a corner near the Al Maidan a feud arose between two ladies of "colour," sturdy damsels, whose white yashmaks formed a striking contrast to the jet black cheeks and noses that peered through the folds. After causing each other to devour an abundance of filth, they threw off their *feridjee* (mantles), and fell to work with their hands, after such a fashion as would have done honour to the great Mendoza. The combat of these two black tigresses seemed to afford so much amusement to the spectators of both sexes, that no one interfered; until at last a kavass (police serjeant) stepped forward, and interposed an olive branch, under the shape of a buffalo's hide courbash. This he administered upon their shoulders in a most unsparring manner, and at last succeeded in producing a truce.

At Beiram it is customary for the Sultan to proceed to the mosque in time for first or dawn prayer; but the festival of the Mevlood being of human and not of divine institution, regular prayers are not performed. The propitious moment for the ceremony is selected between the morning and mid-day prayers, the one said to have been first practised by Adam, and the other by Abraham. The Sultan therefore quitted his palace of Beshiktash, after performing his devotions privately, and then proceeded incognito in his small fourteen-oared kaik to the gate at Seraglio Point, whence he ascended to the hall of audience. Here his Imperial Majesty held a levee, to which were admitted the vizier, moufti, grand dignitaries of state, and all persons entitled to the privileges of the rikhiyah, kissing hands, or more properly speaking slippers, the same honour being paid to the Sultan's foot by Moslems, as to that of his Holiness at Rome by Catholics. Each individual having made his obeisance in the prescribed form, by doing homage on both knees, and touching the imperial slipper with his forehead, they withdrew, and mounting their horses, left in the outer court, placed themselves in their proper places in the procession. Those of inferior rank in front, and those of higher grade nearest the imperial person, which is always immediately preceded by the Vizier, Sheik-ul-Islam, and Caitan Pacha, and followed by the Master of the Horse and Kislar Aghassi. The grand marshal, Reza Pacha, having announced that all was prepared, the Sultan descended into the first court, and being assisted to mount his charger by the master of the horse, the bands struck up the imperial march, composed for the late Sultan by the brother of the celebrated Donizetti, who is director of the Padischah's music. The procession then commenced to file through the different courts, and thence under the great gate of the old Seraglio, contiguous to Santa Sofia.

The procession of the Mevlood differs in so few respects from that of the Beiram, that a repetition would be superfluous. It is necessary to observe, however, that according to the injunctions of Sultan Mourad, the founder, it was directed that the dresses worn by all persons should be less brilliant than those exhibited at Beiram. Consequently, although the Pachas and others appeared in their full-dress coats, and with trappings and housings not to be surpassed in splendour, the attire of the Sultan was less gorgeous than that worn by him at Beiram. Thus, in lieu of the dolman braided with diamonds, his Imperial Majesty wore a blue and military coat, richly embroidered with gold sprigs. But the same invaluable nishan was suspended from his neck; diamonds of equal lustre adorned the collar of the imperial mantle, and the housings of his dark bay horse were equally resplendent with pearls and precious gems. The Sultan appeared to be in good health, and the lustre of his dark full eye was no less piercing than upon the last occasion, when he attracted the admiration of his female subjects and the pride of the male population. It is not considered etiquette for the Sovereign to bow or return salutes. The only permitted mode of recognition, and this generally towards Franks, is by gazing at them as he passes, and keeping his eyes fixed upon their faces, without turning his own head. This produced a very singular effect, and is not easily forgotten by those who have encountered this gaze—full, piercing, and commanding, yet gentle and complacent in the extreme.

We will pass over the procession, therefore, which only differed from that of Beiram in the above respect, and from the royal escort being composed of infantry and cavalry, and proceed to the mosque, where the ceremonies appointed for the day are of a mixed civil and religious character. Upon reaching the gate leading into the square enclosed court opposite the grand entrance, all present dismount, and entering, take the places assigned to them by the master of the ceremonies, under the superintendence of the kislar aghassi, whose place is upon a raised cushion near a small stair which conducts to the Sultan's gallery. The positions occupied by some of the higher functionaries is nearly as follows:—In front of the altar or niche in the wall, showing the direction of Mecca, are two elevated stools or cushions of the Grand Vizier and Sheik-ul-Islam; and to the right of these are other cushions somewhat further back, for the Captain Pacha, Minister of Finance, and Seraskier, who sit in a place formerly occupied by the Aga of the Janissaries. Behind the Minister of Finance, and directly under the Sultan's gallery, are seated the whole body of scribes and principal civil clerks, named "khodjakean," each placed from left to right, according to his rank, upon small praying carpets called thrabler. On the opposite or left side of the Sheik-ul-Islam, carpets are also spread for the ullemahs of the first rank; such, for instance, as the hekim bashi (chief physician), the kade asker (grand judges) of Roumelia and Anatolia, the Stamboul effendessi (mayor of Constantinople), the chief magistrates of Galata and Tophana, and some others. This first line is continued immediately under the pulpit of the preachers, privileged to recite certain prayers in the Sebah. Behind this line runs that of the several classes of the Ullemahs. Behind these, again, are placed the teachers of colleges and lawyers of different grades, all designated by the title of muderiss.

Between the first and second lines of ullemahs, opposite the imperial gallery, carpets are placed for the reis effendi and serai museir (marshal of the palace); and to the right of these are also seated the members of the grand council of state, amongst whom are the Sultan's two brothers-in-law, Halil and Felsh Ahmet Pacha, both destined, ere long, most probably, to rise to higher functions. The former is remarkable for his handsome features, a gift of nature for which he was indebted to the favours showered upon him by Sultan Mahmoud, and his consequent elevation from a common Circassian slave, to be the husband of the Sultan's beautiful daughter, Saleheh Sultana.

Upon this occasion the chief of the emirs, or Prophet's kin, and who is one of the highest ullemahs, receives distinguished honours. He is seated upon a green cushion of state, under a species of green canopy, close to the pulpit of the sheiks, or first preachers, the deans of the cathedral. He is attired in his

green caftan and head shawl, and is guarded by a body of canvass, all Prophet's kin, and likewise distinguished by green ornaments and shawls twisted round their fez. It would occupy too much space to describe the remainder of the immense number of civil, military, and ecclesiastical persons who fill the body of this vast edifice, and who are divided from the multitude of spectators by two lines of hademeh (body guards) and by the tchaoush (sergeants) of the imperial police.

Before the Sultan reaches the mosque each person is seated: therefore, immediately upon his Imperial Majesty ascending the private back stairs conducting to his gallery, the lattices are thrown open, and the whole assembly rise. The Grand Vizier and Sheik-ul-Islam step forward and bow to the Sovereign. The whole assembly make a similar obeisance, and the lattices being again closed, all re-seat themselves, and the ceremony commences. This consists, firstly, of an oration or eulogium of the Prophet, divided into three parts. The first portion upon this occasion was delivered from the pulpit called kursee, by the Sheik of St. Sofia, who takes precedence of all others, and may be considered as the metropolitan; the second was recited by the Sheik of Ahmet; and the third by the Sheik of Nouri Osmanich (the light of Osmar), whose turn it was to perform this duty. In the middle of this portion of this panegyric discourse, and not between the intervals, the two senior capidgi bashi (chamberlains of the household) present to the Sultan a vase and ewer filled with rose-water, which the one pours over his hands, whilst the other offers a richly embroidered towel, and then the two other chamberlains wave before him cassolets of silver filled also with burning aloe wood. At the same time a number of tchokadar bashi (grooms of the chamber) step forward with similar ewers and cassolets, and offer rose-water and perfumes to the vizier and all the ullemahs and dignitaries. When each sheik has terminated his portion of the eulogium, he descends from the kursee, and is met by officers (eunuchs) attached to the kislar aghassi, who compliment him, and present him with a pelisse of honour lined with rich furs, and a purse of gold.

This being ended, the muezzims of the mosque, who occupy the lofty gallery allotted to them on the southern side of the great dome, chaunt forth a hymn of praise to the Prophet. When they have finished, a body of other singers, stationed in a species of moveable pulpit, recite in chorus the psalms or prayers selected for the occasion, and this being ended, the Mevlood-Khananbir ascend this pulpit, and recite the Mevloodich. In the midst of this the Hademeh, who perform the duties of the ancient battle-axe guard, attired in their green and gold uniforms and state caps, surmounted with immense plumes, set aside their axes and advanced with a number of trays, some covered with a variety of sweetmeats and preserves of the rarest kinds in baskets and chrysal vases, and others laden with bowls of the finest sherberts in season. Two of these trays are then placed before each of the grand dignitaries and first rank of ullemahs. These trays are afterwards carried with their contents by the servants of the mosque to the respective abodes of those to whom they are presented. Similar trays of exquisite form and immense size are likewise offered by the kislar aghassi to the Sultan, to whom they are presented by the first officer of the seraglio. The latter are then conveyed to the palace, and are destined to be distributed to the seven kadins (or wives), or to such favourites as the Sultan may choose to distinguish. Those gifts are said to excite nearly as much jealousy and satisfaction as the portions of lamb or mutton distributed at Beiram.

It is during the chaunting of the Mevloodich, at the moment when the Prophet's name is first pronounced, that the "Harbinger of Peace," who holds himself in readiness near the foot of the imperial gallery, steps forward with the Sherif's letter, which he holds up in its embroidered green cover above his head. At this signal the whole assembly arise in silence—not a breath is heard but the deep-toned voice of the officiating Mevlood Khanan. The first secretary of the Grand Vizier then advances towards the bearer of the letter, and beckons him to approach. The latter obeys, and passing to the side of the Vizier, delivers his all-important charge into his hands, which the Vizier respectfully receives, and then hands it over to the Reis Effendi. A pause then ensues, during which the Grand Marshal and Master of Ceremonies, the Messenger and first Chamberlain silently step forward, and proceed with the Reis Effendi to the seat of the Kislar Aghassi. The latter then takes the letter from the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and ascending the stairs of the Sultan's gallery, presents it to the Sovereign, who breaks the seal, and reads the contents. Having done so, his Imperial Majesty returns it to the Kislar Aghassi, who re-delivers it to the Reis Effendi, by whom it is placed in the archives of his department, or rather in that of the State Paper-office. At this moment dresses of honour, or equivalent presents of great value, are given by the Sultan to the Chief of the Eunuchs, who, in his turn, presents similar gifts to the bearer of the letter, to the singers of the Mevloodich, to the Reis Effendi, and other persons who assisted in bearing the letter to the foot of the Royal gallery. This being done, and the Mevloodich being terminated, the whole assembly resume their seats, and following the voice of one of the Imams, recite a short prayer with which the church ceremony closes.

The whole of the vast multitude then retire in silence, and resume their places in the procession. The Sultan, when all are mounted, descends from his gallery, and in a short time the gorgeous cavalcade returns to the seraglio nearly in the same order as that pointed out for its passage to the Mosque.

ORIGIN OF THE MAIL-COACH SYSTEM.

In the year 1780, Mr. John Anderson, of Fermoy, the subject of our present memoir, removed from Dumfries, where he originally resided, to the city of Cork, and formed a commercial establishment at that place, which ranked amongst the first houses in the kingdom. Applying himself to business, his perseverance and industry were rewarded, in the course of a few years, by the acquisition of a large property, which enabled him to purchase the extensive Barrymore property, consisting of the Buttevant, Castle Lyons, and Carricktoohill estates, and afterwards the estate of Fermoy, in the county of Cork. There he commenced improvements of an extensive and uncommon character, which afforded employment to thousands of poor persons, who, at the time that this field was opened to them, were destitute of all means of living, and absolutely reduced to the last necessity.* When Fermoy came into Mr. Anderson's possession it was a miserable village, but, under his creative hands, it soon became a flourishing town, having an extensive brewery, flour and paper mills, and manufactories of various kinds, the largest internal corn market in Ireland, a great military depot, with a population of 7000 inhabitants. Mr. Anderson, having had occasion to visit England, was struck with the great public benefits arising from the mail-coach establishment, then only in its infancy, and animated by a laudable

* Mr. Palmer, who originated the mail-coach establishment in England, received 3000*l.* per annum for its management, and was afterwards awarded upwards of 60,000*l.* by Parliament; while the Mr. Anderson referred to, for similar services in Ireland, never received one shilling, notwithstanding the enormous sacrifices he made to carry out this object, and the service he rendered to the Government.

zeal for the interests of his adopted country, he conceived a wish to establish that great national convenience in the Sister Kingdom. At this time, it should be remembered, the journey from Dublin to Cork, a distance of about 126 miles, occupied between four and five days, while, during Mr. Anderson's lifetime, owing to the improvements made by him, it was accomplished in 24 hours. On recommending the project to the Government, they entrusted its realization solely to Mr. Anderson; and that gentleman, nothing daunted by the obstacles which he had to surmount, entered on the undertaking forthwith. His first line of operations was on the road between Dublin and Cork, and on achieving his object on that road, he passed successively to the roads between Dublin and Limerick, and Dublin and Galway, *via* Mullingar. The road between Dublin and Waterford, and that, no less fraught with difficulty, between Waterford and Cork, next claimed his attention; and, in fact (for it were tedious to particularise), to him may be attributed the formation of mail-coach roads throughout Ireland.

When the French fleet arrived at Bantry Bay, the kingdom was thrown into the greatest confusion and alarm, and Lord Carhampton, the Commander of the Forces, hastened to the south by forced marches. There he endeavoured to find an eligible position for an encampment, but could not effect his wishes, which involved such serious consequences, unless he consented to pay an enormous sum under the name of rent. On becoming acquainted with this circumstance, Mr. Anderson offered Lord Carhampton the free and unconditional use of his splendid estate (Fermoy), or any part of it, for the lodgment and accommodation of the troops, and the offer was immediately accepted. But winter was fast approaching, the troops required to be lodged in barracks, and the Government, having found Fermoy a convenient site for a military station, wrote to Mr. Anderson to ascertain what he would take for such portion of his estate as they might require. Mr. Anderson, with unprecedented liberality, replied by presenting the Government, with 26 acres of his best land, worth about 2000*l.* free, for ever. At Buttevant, also, he gave 14 acres of land, worth upwards of 1000*l.*, for a similar purpose; and Sir Ralph Abercromby, who commanded the forces at the time, conceived such a high sense of his munificence and public spirit, which was so particularly acceptable at that critical period, that he offered him, by command of the Lord-Lieutenant, the appointment of Commissary-General. The emoluments of this appointment, the most lucrative in the army, amounted to 7*l.* per day, and half-pay for life; but as his whole attention was occupied in the formation of the mail-coach establishment, and his other public works, Mr. Anderson declined it. When the union of the two kingdoms began to be agitated, his efforts to facilitate that object, then a very unpopular one, were highly serviceable to the Government, and he had the credit of sending the Minister of the day the first petition agreed to at Cork in favour of the measure, which was received. Lord Melville was so highly pleased with the strain in which it was conceived, coming from such a quarter, that he read it in the House as part of his speech, paying a compliment to Mr. Anderson, the originator of the petition, which few persons have ever had the honour to receive. During the Duke of Richmond's administration, the Prince Regent expressed his sense of Mr. Anderson's public spirit, which had been productive of such benefit to Ireland, by raising his son to the dignity of a Baronet, an honour which Mr. Anderson declined himself, but which he might be gratified to see established in his family.

But the palmy days of his public usefulness have passed away. After devoting the best energies of his mind and the most active era of his life to the advancement of the solid interests of his country—after applying the large property which he had accumulated to the furtherance of great national objects—it is melancholy to reflect that, while the country is hourly deriving substantial benefits from the plans of this extraordinary man, who pushed in advance the civilization of Ireland by fully 50 years, his splendid estates, the produce of which he spent in the service of the State, have passed from his family into other hands. Contrast the means of Mr. Anderson with the great revenues of the Irish aristocracy, and say what would not Ireland now be if she had had a few such men in every province. The history of no other country furnishes a like example of so much public good having been done to an entire kingdom by a private individual, at his own expense, as Mr. Anderson accomplished for Ireland.

ANTIDOTE FOR THE SLAVE-TRADE.

We submit to the amputation of a limb for the sake of life; we hang a man for the benefit of society; we remit punishment, for the sake of truth, when evidence is furnished against accomplices. The appliances for obtaining and rendering justice must be coincident with its demands. When bad men conspire, good men must combine. For national crimes there must be national remedies. Those nations that dare the world's scorn deserve the world's execration, and when humanity bleeds it behoves the humane to act with energy. The slave-trade is now indelibly branded by civilized Europe as infamous in those nations that allow it, iniquitous towards man, and a wicked defiance of the Almighty.

There are no guilty deeds without guilty men. The hardened piratical crew of a slaver are not the only sinners, nor indeed the chief sinners. The breeders and owners of slaves; the builders, owners, and equippers of slave-ships; the rascal dealers in our race, the bargainers for blood upon the coast, the marketing buyers in America, Cuba, Brazil; the inhuman taskmasters in each exacting, not only sweat from the brow, but blood from the flesh. These are the beings that Europe execrates.

When the confirmed scoundrel and the young confederate are caught, and brought to prison, the older and inciting party receives the greater punishment.

The sailor in a slave-ship is not so criminal as the owner of the cargo and owner of the ship. Though working in such an iniquitous traffic, he is innocent when compared with his masters and the capitalists who employ him for their iniquitous gain. He seeks bread—his employers gold, through the sacrifice of blood.

The sailors now employed in that trade feel that they are in a desperate course; many of them, if they could and had the inducement, would quit it to-morrow. The question is, can it be managed? Can the inducement be offered?

To the first question the answer is, every British port in the British colonies offers an asylum for any kidnapped African, and restores to him his natural freedom; and it may be hoped that, ere long, all other countries, not excepting those who still uphold slavery, will also become such asylums.

Can an inducement be offered for the crews of these slave-ships to carry the slaves into one of these ports, instead of taking them to countries where they would be bought and sold as slaves? If the different colonies can now subscribe to pay the passages for free immigrants, and of free negroes to the colonies, it would answer their purpose quite as well to subscribe to meet a reasonable gratuity to the crews of slavers, and accomplish thereby the noblest work—the freedom of the captives.

The cry from the colonies is for free combined labour, because the manumitted blacks work now mostly for their own account, and chiefly in occupations hitherto neglected. Free emigration cannot be resorted to in any sufficient degree from Europe to

tropical climes, nor is it desirable; and spontaneous emigration from Africa is prevented by the convulsions in which that continent is kept through the slave-trade.

Now, if we combine a remedy for the honest demands and necessities of a drooping agriculture, and, at the same time, apply a final cure to the evils of Africa; and if the interest of humanity can be combined with those of the planters, not only of the West Indian, but the real and true interests of the very shareholders of Brazil and Cuba, whose existence is periled, by their own showing, by further importation of slaves, why should we hesitate to do it?

By these means self-interest would be made to act as a useful assistant in the cause of humanity. The greater risk for the owners of slave-trading vessels to lose their property by the turning of their crews against them, would deter them from embarking in such hazardous speculations, and the temptations of a pecuniary reward would act as a stimulus to these crews to bring their cargo to such ports, where they can rely upon a premium for so doing.

If such a device were acted upon, all tropical countries in want of African free labour, and all those sincerely desirous of doing away with the slave-trade, now a hundred times more cruel and destructive than in past centuries, would probably subscribe or vote an amount for so valuable an importation of labour secured by such means.

The countries wishing to protect themselves against any further importation of slaves would co-operate, and countless philanthropists all over the world will contribute their mites of contributions towards a fund to be employed in sufficient remunerations to said crews.

The vessels to be abandoned, or to be given up to the lawful (?) owners, in any manner consistent with the law which the funds of the subscribers will test.

Let, therefore, meetings of private individuals forthwith take place here and in the islands; let a purse be made up; and let the notices of premium be circulated on the coast of Africa, and among the sailors of Havannah and Brazil; and let an authorized individual or body, as the representatives of the subscribers to the fund, issue his or their engagement for the faithful performance of these terms on the surrender of the ship and landing of the passengers, and the slave-trade will surely cease.—*Correspondent of the Sun.*

CARMYLLIE.

A FORFARSHIRE SCULPTOR.—We were lately favoured with the sight of a group of four figures, cut out from the rough rock of Carmyllie quarries, which, considering the materials which had to be worked up, the entire want of any scientific knowledge or experience of the art of sculpture on the part of the young man who executed them, and the coarseness of the tools used, are well calculated to create feelings of surprise and admiration. Wonderful as the first exhibitions of Thom, Forrest, and other untutored geniuses have proved, and however much worthy of praise, we venture to affirm that nothing has ever been produced by any sculptor of the day under similar disadvantages, which, in chasteness, taste, and an exquisite perception of the natural, in form and figure, can compete with the group we allude to. The artist is a most unassuming young man, of the name of James Christie, son of Mr. David Christie, Muirhead of Carmyllie, a place about six miles distant from Arbroath. He belongs to the humble but industrious class of society, was bred a weaver, and has occasionally been employed in working in the Carmyllie quarries. The only time he ever happened to see anything in the shape of sculpture, previous to his commencing this, his first work, was during a visit to Dundee, in which town there then happened to be some travelling exhibition of that kind. Whatever its merits might have been, it appears to have awakened in the mind of Christie a desire to try his hand; and, assuredly, if ever first effort evinced promise of future excellence, it is that to which we refer. The group, as we have said, consists of four separate figures. The most prominent is that of a piper "in full blow." A stout stalwart wight he is, and the consequential, serious air with which he "sets his drones in order,"—for pipers are invariably consequential, and often serious too, though the cause of mirth in others—the pursed-up, inimitable screw of lips, as the pipe is applied to them, the windy instrument itself, the broad blue bonnet, and the matchless corduroys, gaiters, and shoes of the musician, actually leave us nothing to desire. Near him stands, or rather dances, an old woman—an old woman worth her weight in gold. She is evidently completely overcome by the merry strains of the rude instrument, which is made to "discourse most eloquent music." With an utter forgetfulness of what is due to her age (for she must be past her sixtieth), she has evidently taken to the floor with a determination to shake her foot if she should die for it. With a complete disregard for the lecture which the evangelical non-intrusion minister of her parish, she is aware, has in store for her, she actually kicks up one of her feet behind, in her ecstatic joyousness, showing, during this feat, a somewhat greater display of understanding and ankle than the usages of civilized society usually permit, except in the case of opera girls. It must be admitted that the old crone is somewhat scandalized at her own conduct, as there is an inimitable smile, or rather simper, upon her face, discovering her three only remaining teeth, which says, "Well, I'm sure, I ought to be ashamed of myself." The coiffure and entire dress of the old lady is in excellent keeping. It is indeed above criticism. The two other figures are a young man and woman. The former appears to have thrown aside all the cares of this world, and is seen executing a jig with a degree of vehemence and determination truly edifying, while the buxom damsel, "a supple jade she is, and strang," stands quietly looking at the merry group, evidently smiling at the odd exhibition made by "auld aunty," but not without affording evidence of an ill-suppressed longing to foot it with the others. The costumes of both, but more particularly that of the young woman, is admirably executed, and the drapery of her frock or gown, for we must plead ignorance as to the difference, is worthy of the chisel of a Chantrey. We doubt not that our present notice will rouse the curiosity of amateurs. We feel perfectly confident that, if the young man Christie is patronized and encouraged, he will not only be an honour to the county, but to Scotland.

CARLISLE—STATE OF TRADE.—We regret to say that the hand-loom weaving in this city continues in a most depressed state, and that the weavers have suffered a further reduction of their wages, although the previous earnings of a vast proportion of them were scarcely sufficient to sustain life.

The subscription raised for the assistance of the sufferers at Hamburg has been promptly met in the city, and is understood already to have reached about £5000, making, with the £2367 subscribed on Wednesday, by twenty-four individuals and two companies, upwards of £7000 collected in a day and a half.

The Socialists are so completely extinguished in Liverpool, that they have been obliged to change the name of their building from "The Hall of Science" to the "Nelson Assembly-Rooms."—*Liverpool Standard.*

SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

We have before us a letter from a young man, a native of the West Highlands, settled in Australia. It is dated 22nd September, 1841, and relates chiefly to the pastoral interests of the colony. Lambing was to commence early in October, and the writer expected to have about two thousand lambs. The sheep did not stand the winter well, and he had crossed the flocks with rams betwixt the improved Leicester and the Merino. For some years back there had been extensive losses among the sheep, from a complaint called the catarrh, which, on some farms had carried off half of the flocks, and few escaped. At the date of the letter sheep were low in price, about 5*s.* or 6*s.* overhead; and one lot of 3000 had been sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* "With the ravages of the catarrh," says our countryman, "the low price of wool, high wages, and the effect of a number of failures, the sheep declined in value, but they will rise again." Another Highland emigrant had purchased a small herd of cattle, and taken a station for them, at the same time engaging himself to keep the cattle of another settler, for which he received 5*s.* each. In this way, by being industrious and useful, some of our countrymen get on; but many had failed, coming out with small a capital, and taking sheep on credit, when they were selling at 20*s.* and 30*s.* each, and being afterwards obliged to sell them at a sacrifice, when their bills fell due. The extensive sheep-owners are occasionally very successful, as 2000 are attended with little more expense than 1000, and better stations can be obtained in large lots. The new settlers must go to Port Philip district, and even there, penetrate into the interior, to obtain settlements. There seems also to be great uncertainty as to prices. "A flock of wethers," says the writer, "may be taken to market, and fetch only 8*s.*; next week they may be up to 14*s.* and 16*s.*, the latter being a high price." On the whole, this emigrant considers that sheep-farmers in the Highlands, at a moderate rent, can do equally well, if not better, than those in Australia. The poor emigrants are now ill off; situations are not easily obtained; and scores of young men, who landed in high hopes, may be seen perambulating the streets of Sydney, in quest of places. Men with young sons or relations, striplings, do best; and the writer instances the case of a man and two boys, who receive 70*l.* per annum and their rations; the father watching the flocks at night, and the boys acting as shepherds. The graziers now depend wholly upon free labour, the system of assignments being done away with.—*Inverness Courier.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN PICCADILLY.—A memorial has been sent to the Lords of the Treasury from the inhabitants of Piccadilly, the object of which is to maintain a uniform width of street between Hyde-park-Corner and Piccadilly, by taking in portions of the Green Park on the site of the late Green Park-lodge.

LORD'S DAY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, the Bishop of Chester in the chair. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Rev. W. Stowell, Major Buxton, and a great number of other gentlemen were on the platform. The Right Rev. Chairman having opened the proceedings, the Secretary read the report, by which it appeared that in the manufacturing and mining districts the working classes were in a lamentable state of spiritual ignorance, from a neglect of Sabbath-day instruction. The chaplain of the Sussex House of Correction, in a letter to the magistrates, stated, that during the last three years he observed that, of 2616 prisoners, 1680 were ignorant of their letters, that only 111 could read, that 61 were ignorant of the leading doctrines of Christianity, that 344 had some idea of them, that 800 could not give any account of the history of Christ, and 1400 knew nothing beyond the name of Christ, which he attributed to neglect of the Sabbath. There was, however, a general disposition evinced in favour of Sabbath-keeping. The proprietors of boats on the Weaver river, in Cheshire, had discontinued running their boats on Sundays, and had erected three churches along its banks. Government had also contributed towards its observance by the late Police Act, which limited the hours for opening spirit establishments on Sundays. It was ascertained that on the Sunday evening of the 5th of last August, there were 6000 in the White Conduit, Royal Standard, the Eagle (City-road), and two other places of amusement. But the Middlesex magistrates had suppressed those resorts, confining them to the sale of drink. The report, after a most voluminous detail of the Society's operations against travelling by railways and working in mines, &c., on Sunday, stated, that the receipts of the past year were 618*l.*, and the disbursements 583*l.*

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—At a meeting of the electors of Nottingham, held in the market-place of that town, on Tuesday, for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to the fitness of Mr. Joseph Sturge to represent them in Parliament, a resolution was adopted in favour of that gentleman, who was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination. The rumour that Feargus O'Connor would offer himself has been contradicted.

STATE OF BURNLEY AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—We regret to learn that the condition of the labouring population in the neighbourhood of Burnley is becoming daily more deplorable. Not only are the hand-loom weavers very inadequately employed and very wretchedly paid, but many of the factories have ceased working, and nearly the whole labouring population is in a state approaching destitution. In some of the country townships, too, where almost all the inhabitants are poor, it is difficult, and indeed impossible, to collect a sufficient amount of poor-rate to afford relief to the claimants upon the parochial funds; and it is greatly to be feared that, unless some assistance can be obtained from other quarters, the poor will be left without resource.

LIVERPOOL—TWO MEN DROWNED.—This afternoon, May 9th, about 3 o'clock, some boatmen standing on the north end of the Prince's Pier-head observed, at some distance, a corpse floating down the river with the tide, and supposing it to be one of the unfortunate young men recently drowned, immediately put off for the purpose of picking it up, a large reward being offered for their recovery by the relatives. They had not proceeded far, when unfortunately, the day being stormy, a gust of wind upset the boat, and the men, four in number, were immediately immersed in the water. Assistance was rendered with all despatch from the shore, but before it could reach, two of the poor unfortunate fellows had met a watery grave: we are happy to add, the other two were saved.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LETTERS DELIVERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:—

Week, ending April 24, 1842.	3,929,513
Do, April 25, 1841.	3,644,707
Do, Nov. 24, 1839.	1,585,973

Increase since 1841 on the week's letters.	284,806
Do, 1839 ditto.	2,343,540

Mr. Boothby, barrister-at-law, is now in Nottingham, to conduct, it is said, Mr. Sturge's election. We suspect, from what we have heard, that he is amongst us for the purpose of "getting up a case" for Mr. Roebuck's committee. Mr. Sturge is to be in Nottingham next week. The electors will no doubt bear in mind that at the proper period their esteemed friend, Mr. Walter, will again be a candidate for their suffrages.—*Nottingham Journal.*

"I'll back out of this, if you please," as the crab said when the girl put him in the pot.

DISCOVERY OF A BAND OF MURDERERS AT NUREMBURG.

In December last the limbs of a body, supposed to be that of a rich widow named Bayer, who had disappeared from her habitation, were found in the streets of Nuremburg. The police made the greatest efforts to discover the circumstances which had brought the unfortunate deceased to her frightful end. They could only succeed, however, in discovering the most vague information; and the public had begun to think that the crime must remain unpunished, for two other persons had been assassinated in a mysterious manner without the criminals ever having been detected.

The police still kept a close watch upon a young woman who had been in the habit of working for one of the murdered persons, and at length they succeeded in procuring some very important testimony, and they proceeded to arrest a woman named Romstatt who, however, denied all knowledge of the matter, and indeed nothing was found at her residence of a suspicious nature. But a search at the house of her daughter, who lived not far from Pegnitz, was attended with different results, for in a drain they found the intestines of a human being, and shortly afterwards the confession of the mother led to the discovery of the head of Madame Bayer in the drain of the Hotel de Ville. All the part that the woman Romstatt acknowledged to have in the transaction was that of taking the portions of the body to different parts of the city; but she pointed out certain persons as the assassins, who were immediately apprehended and imprisoned; and proofs were soon established of the existence of a band of murderers, who had doubtless committed the murders we have alluded to, and probably many others which have never come to light.

As soon as these circumstances became known, the irritable character of the citizens of Nuremburg became greatly incensed against the authors of these diabolical outrages; and it became necessary that the police should take extraordinary measures to prevent the populace from inflicting summary justice upon the criminals on their way to prison.

It appears from the later details of this horrible affair, that the woman Romstatt has stated that Madame Bayer was murdered on St. Thomas's Day, a winter fête which annually brings thousands of strangers to Nuremburg. She says that the assassins having contrived to entice her into a secluded house, seven of them immediately fell upon her with razors and poniards, and that having killed her they proceeded to cut up the body, Romstatt being employed to get rid of the remains by disposing of them in the drains or sewers in the different and distant part of the city. With regard to the fate of one of the murdered persons, a book-keeper, for whom she had worked as a daily servant or laundress, she pretends utter ignorance. She was, however, heard to say that a woman named Bezold, who was found in bed with her throat cut, had been murdered by a barber, who formed one of the gang, and who has been apprehended.

Nuremburg being situated on the great European route, and being consequently the constant rendezvous of foreigners, it is supposed that the band of demons had imagined that their devilish practices would be less likely to be detected from the fact that foreigners would not be readily missed.

METHOD OF INTRODUCING BILLS INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The occasional visitor of the house cannot but be struck with the art and mystery of law-making as developed in what is called the "preliminary business." When I entered the House on the 11th of March, I found Sir H. Douglas, whom I saw admitted a Member on the Corn-law night, now in the centre of the throng of legislation. He stood at the bar with a pile of papers at his right hand, on a little table, of which there is one at each side as one passes through what is called the bar to the body of the House. "Sir Howard Douglas," shouted the Speaker from the chair. "A bill, Sir," answered Sir Howard. "Please to bring it up," exclaimed the Speaker. Up walks Sir Howard, and places the bill in the hands of the clerk of the House, returning again himself as quickly as possible to his former station at the bar. Mumble, mumble, went the clerk, making believe to read the title, or a part of the title, of the bill; but no one, I suppose, could tell what he said. All the time the buzz of private talk was going on in the House, the Speaker's voice predominating in such words as these:—"That this bill be read a first time;" buzz, buzz. "Contrary opinion, say no; ayes have it." "That this bill be read a second time,"—buzz, buzz—"say aye; contrary opinion, say no. The ayes have it,"—buzz, buzz. "Sir Howard Douglas," again shouts the Speaker. "A bill, Sir," again answers Sir Howard. And so the whole ceremony was gone through three times, and I was made aware that three bills (private bills, no doubt) had passed through two of their stages; but though I had the honour of "assisting," as the French say, at their first and second reading, I can most truly aver that I know no more of the purport of the said bills than I do of the Pope's opinions concerning the number of tumblers of whiskey punch which it is lawful for a man to drink on St. Patrick's day, when it happens to fall upon a Friday in Lent.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

WICKLOW.—A local paper informs us that a few days since a piece of gold, weighing five ounces and a half, was picked up by a labourer employed in the Wicklow gold mines. It is said to be the heaviest piece that has been found for more than thirty years, and probably the largest specimen of unwrought gold at present in Ireland.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

UNIFORMITY OF CLOCKS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

Now that railway-travelling has become so universal in the kingdom, doing so much to annihilate space, the question of time became a matter of considerable importance, and he had long been of opinion that some plan must be adopted to prevent the errors and inconvenience of every town in the kingdom setting its clock to a meridian of its own, different to every other place out of the same longitude. To show the extent of the evil to which he adverted, it would perhaps be sufficient for him to state, that there was a difference of 25 min. 28 sec. between the times at Dover and Falmouth; that is to say, when it was noon at Falmouth it was 25 min. 28 sec. past noon at Dover. There was nearly a minute difference in time between the east and west of London, and about a quarter of minute difference between the east and west of Birmingham. The railroad directors have endeavoured to remedy this defect, by keeping London time at all their stations; but there was this great inconvenience attending it, that all persons who resided west of London, were in great danger of being too late for the trains. On all the time-tables of the Great Western Railway, an endeavour was made to remedy this difficulty, by printing the correction for longitude. It occurred to him a year or two ago, that it would be a very excellent plan if government would recommend the adoption of one uniform time throughout the kingdom; and he was happy to find that his friend Mr. Dent had turned his attention to the same subject, and he quite agreed with him that they ought to adopt one meridian as a universal standard, and call it "British time." Happening to mention this subject to his friend, Mr. Rowland Hill, as a matter of some importance in connexion with the post-office department, he informed him that he had received a letter from Captain Basil Hall in 1840, on this very point; and as it embodied all that he (Mr. Osler) could say respecting it, he would, with the permission of the audience, read the letter to them. [The lecturer here read the letter of Captain Basil Hall.] The idea of the adoption of a general standard for time throughout Great Britain originated with the late Dr. Wollaston, who suggested that all the post-office clocks throughout the different counties, should be kept at London time, a measure which he considered might be very easily accomplished, and which would greatly simplify all those arrangements of the post-office in which time was included as an element. He proposed to regulate all the post-office clocks in the kingdom, by means of the time brought from London daily by the mail-coach chronometers; and he had no doubt that, ere long, all the town clocks, and, eventually, all the clocks and watches of private persons, would fall into the same course of regulation; so that only one expression of time would prevail over the country, and every clock and watch indicate by its hands the same hour and minute at the same moment of absolute time.—*From Mr. Osler's Lecture at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution.*

TO THE CONSCIENTIOUS VOTER.—You are an elector. To you is intrusted the privilege of choosing the lawgivers. It is a trust for the good of others; and upon the right or wrong exercise of this trust depends the happiness or misery of millions of your poorer fellow-creatures. At the next parliamentary election, you will be entitled to choose between a bread-taxer—one who withholds corn from the people—and a candidate who will untax the poor man's loaf. The choice involves an awful responsibility. Think, solemnly and carefully, before you decide. Examine the evidence carefully and deliberately. Ignorance cannot be pleaded. Remember that you decide for plenty or scarcity, comfort or misery, health or disease, LIFE or DEATH, to many thousands of immortal beings. Remember, above all, that your decision will be recorded on high, and that you will be called to account for your vote at that dread tribunal when all mankind will be judged—not by their professions, not by their prayers—but when the blessed will be told, "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat."—*From the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League.*

TENACITY OF SCOTCH IRON.—A very excellent proof of the great tenacity of Scotch-made bar iron has, this week, been exhibited in the Abercromby foundry. The iron under operation was the produce of Mr. Dixon's works, Glasgow, and formed the tire of a railway wheel. In turning this wheel, Messrs. Barr and M'Nab took off a ribbon of iron about a quarter of an inch broad, and about the thickness of thin pasteboard, which measured in length 67 feet. This was its length in the spiral form. If stretched to its full length, it would measure about 300 feet.

No matter how poor I am (says Dr. Channing), no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will come in and take up their abode with me; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called "the best society" of the place where I reside.

IMPURE AIR.—Dr. Reid, in his lectures on chemistry, mentions the following simple and satisfactory experiment for the discovery of impure air:—A spoonful of lime should be injected into a beer bottle with water, and being placed where suspicion is attached to the quality of the atmosphere, the presence of impurity would be tested by the appearance on the surface of a white and copious incrustation. This is the best practical test at present known.

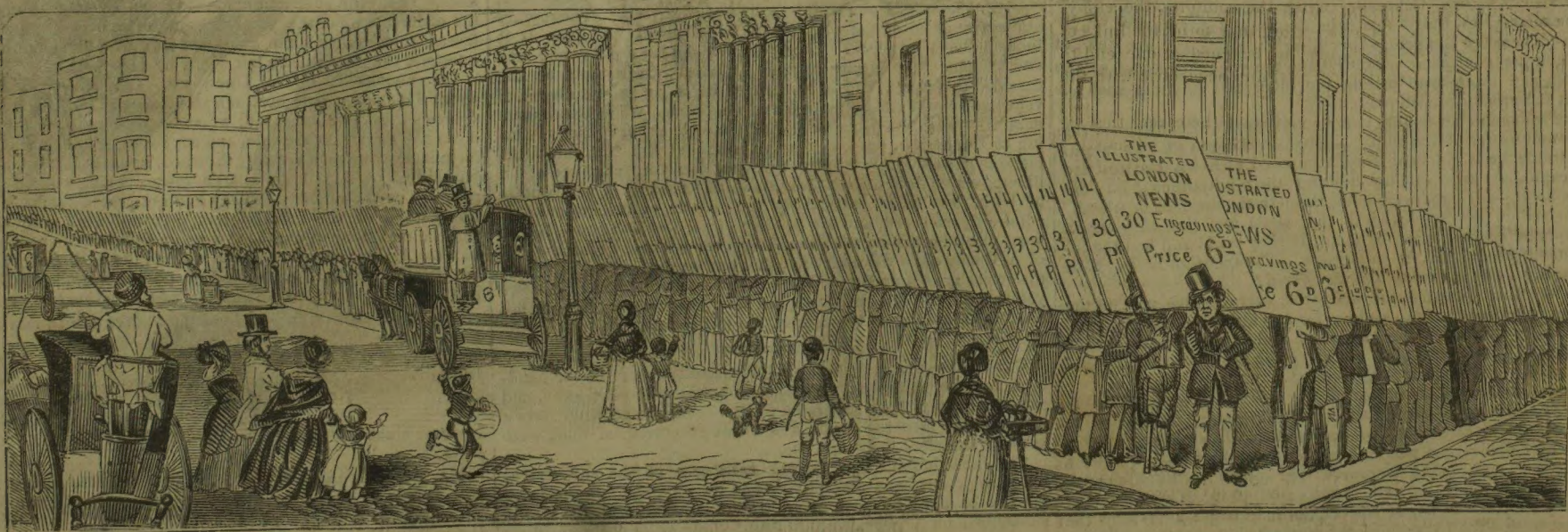
The following anecdote is given by the *Echo de la Frontière* as having been lately related by a witty bishop, during his visit to Valenciennes:—"One day a bishop was travelling with his *theologal* (every body is not aware what this word means: a *theologal* is a sort of coadjutor to the bishop, who accompanies him everywhere)—the bishop was reciting his psalms in one corner of the carriage, his companion was asleep in the other, when they arrived at a bureau of customs. The postilion pulled up, and a representative of the public treasury, clad in green, opened the carriage door, and inquired 'if he had anything to declare.' 'Why, I don't know,' said the bishop, 'I have nothing with me but a *theologal*.' 'Perfectly right, Sir; I will only detain you one minute.' And away went the functionary to his *chef*. 'There's a traveller below who declares a *theologal*—what duty am I to demand?' 'Look at the tariff.' The man in green examined the tariff, but could find nothing to enlighten him. 'It is an untariffed object, Sir,' said he to his *chef*. 'I had better claim the fixed duty.' Assent being given, he proceeded to the carriage, and said to the bishop, 'Two francs for your *theologal*.' The money was paid, and the journey resumed. Some time after the sleeper awoke, and inquired where they were. 'A quarter of a league beyond the line of customs, and you owe me two francs.' 'And why so, pray?' It appears it is the duty on a *theologal*. You could not be permitted to pass for less, and I preferred paying to awaking you: so pay me my two francs. You can afterwards, you know, appeal against the tariff. The money was paid, but the *theologal* is still pursuing his inquiries, to ascertain on what ground he has been treated as a smuggled article."

THE WALL OF LONDON.—Mr. W. D. Saull, F.S.A., and G.S., at the recent meeting of the Antiquarian Society, communicated an account of his observations upon the foundations of the Roman wall of London, recently developed at several points, and especially on the site of the French church, in Bull and Mouth-street, Aldersgate. It is ascertained that there was a gate in the Roman period in the same spot, which was afterwards called Aldersgate. The wall may thence be traced at intervals to Cripplegate churchyard, where a bastion still remains. A minute description was given by Mr. Saull of the materials of this celebrated and very ancient wall, which remains little altered by time under the surface of the soil. It is composed of layers of small rough flints, rough Kentish ragstone (the green sandstone of the geologists), pieces of ferruginous sandstone irregularly interspersed, two courses of bricks, another layer of ragstone, a double course of tiles, and another of ragstone. It is nine feet six inches in width at the base, and two feet wide at the top; and the total existing height is ten feet seven inches.

THE HUMAN FRAME.—The number of hinge and other joints in the human frame is nearly one hundred and fifty, and we see the wisdom of the great Creator displayed in the structure and connexion of the bones. What if the joint of the knee could move in every direction like that of the shoulder? Do you not see that when we walked, the legs would have dangled about strangely, instead of moving backwards and forwards in one direction only? And is it not plain that we never could have stood firmly on the ground? In like manner, how very inconvenient it would have been, to have our finger joints to move one way as well as another! On the contrary, how confined and cramped would have been the motion of the arm, if the shoulder had been like the knee, and had only permitted the arm to swing backwards and forwards, without our being able to carry it outward from the body! The builders of machines have sometimes made joints in their machinery very much like the shoulder joint; but it is doubtful whether they ever could have contrived such, if they had not first looked at the bones of a man, or some other animal; for other animals have these various sorts of joints adapted to their peculiar wants, as well as man.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS.—The doctrine reported to have been laid down by Lord Eldon, that in the case of a husband living apart from his wife, and allowing her a separate maintenance, a notice of such allowance to tradesmen is necessary to free the husband from liability, has been recently overruled by Baron Alderson, in the Court of Exchequer. The decision of Lord Eldon, which is reported in 3 Esp. 350 (*Rawlings v Vandyke*), has been frequently called into question, and the learned Baron, in alluding to it in the case recently argued, doubted the correctness of the reporter; for he said that when a wife living apart from her husband was supplied with sufficient funds to support herself with everything proper, she was no longer the agent to pledge his credit, and there was consequently no necessity of any notice to a creditor.

A MILITARY REVOLT.—"On Tuesday," says the *Independent of Brussels*, "a revolt broke out in the military prison of Alost, in consequence of some new regulations, amongst which was an order to prohibit the use of snuff, in addition to the previous prohibition of tobacco. On Wednesday the affair became serious, and the prisoners attempted to force their way out, but being unable to do so, they rushed to the roof, from which they threw tiles and paving-stones from the court-yard at the guard, who were at length compelled to fire. Six of the prisoners were wounded, one of them mortally. The government having received notice of the revolt, sent off several detachments of troops by a special railway train, and on their arrival, order was restored. As the number of military prisoners at Alost is 1300, it was most fortunate that the revolt was put down so speedily."



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The above engraving represents the public announcement of this Paper on Friday last. Two hundred men paraded the streets of London to proclaim the advent of this important publication.

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